密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXVI — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1923 — NUMBER 12

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. F. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest
R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR, Editor, Current History Finance and Commerce
C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. IOWE, (Hankow)
HIN WONG, (Canton) PEI-YU CHIEN (Tientsin)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) JOHN A. COOK, (Chita, Siberia)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
- More Comment on the Peace Plan Contest 477
- Debts for Materials Must Be Paid First 478
- Armistice Day 1923—Its Real Significance 479

Special Articles
- Peking the Capital of Chaos ..... By Charles Dailey 480
- Protection of Alien Chinese ..... By H. F. MacNair 482
- China and Per Capita Forest Area ..... By W. C. Lowdermilk 485
- Will Commission Government Work in China? ..... By Chen Tsung Hsi 486
- Ningpo, China's Gloucester 490

Miscellaneous
- World Demand for American Milk 484
- The Wrongs Which the Filipinos Have Suffered 488
- U. S. Commercial Attache Returns from Japan 498
- Portrait Painter of Late President Harding Visits Shanghai 500

Who's Who in China 494
Men and Events 502
News from North, Central and South China 503
The Week in the Far East 506
General News Summary 507
Financial Notes 508
New Books and Publications 508
Outline for Study of Current History 509
What the Ships Carry between America and China 511
U. S. Court for China 512

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephone: Lexington 5300 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.

PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
H. H. CONGER CO. { Los Angeles.....Holbrook Bldg. / San Francisco.....Higgins Bldg.

Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the above offices

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

MORE COMMENT ON THE PEACE PLAN CONTEST

THE prizes announced by the *Review* a few weeks ago for the best plans for settling the internal political problems of China continue to attract attention among both Chinese and foreigners. In the issue of the *Review* for November 3 appeared a letter from a Chinese reader Mr. Tseu Yih Zan who said that conditions in China were so hopeless that no peace plan was possible and that nothing could be accomplished until some "wise and true savior" came forward with his own peace plan. Now we are in receipt of another letter from another Chinese reader, Mr. Li Ying Yuan, who is connected with the transportation division of the Kiaochow-Tsinan, or Shantung Railway, at Tsingtao who takes issue with Mr. Tseu. Mr. Li's letter follows:

Editor, The China Weekly Review:-

With reference to Mr. Tseu Yih Zan's letter in the issue of the *Review* for November 3, 1923 regarding your offer of $1,500 for a practical peace plan for China, I beg to take the freedom of saying a few words.

It is extremely difficult, I would say, but not so decidedly impossible, as Mr. Tseu observed, to make a practical peace plan for China at present. Mr. Tseu said, "China is rotten to the core." Yes, it is quite true. But why? Is it only due to the strong militarists and the tricky bribe-receiving politicians, as Mr. Tseu called them, that China is rotten? To tell the naked truth, it is mostly and fundamentally due to the people of the country who pay for the up-keep of the militarists and the politicians to undermine the stability of their own country.

The militarists are absorbing the people's fat and blood to make themselves strong enough to kill the people. Yet the people make no opposition but obediently offer to them what they want without the least hesitation. The politicians are "selling" the country to the foreigners. Still they pay no attention but stand by with folded arms to see what price the politicians receive. Most of our people talk about the deplorable conditions now existing in China, but few of them take any pains in thinking about how to remedy them. The present chaotic state does not kill China. But the fact that things in this country are allowed to go from bad to worse without stop really constitutes a great danger to the life of the Chinese Republic.

Mr. Tseu also remarked that some day a true savior wise and unselfish will come out from among the educated non-militarist and non-political groups to save China with his own plan. Such a savior is really needed in China and sincerely hoped for by a great many. But when and how will this savior come? How long have we to wait? Shall we do nothing now but idly wait for the savior's coming, while the country is incessantly decaying?

Furthermore, there are, in my opinion, very few things in the world that are absolutely impossible. Possible things often seem quite impossible simply because of the inability of the people to discover the possibilities. A hundred years ago, to fly in an airplane from one place to another, was thought quite an impossibility. If a man believed and talked about such a thing then he would have been considered crazy.

For this reason, it is not improbable that a real practical peace plan will be developed if all the educated Chinese and foreigners in China are called upon to think over very carefully China's difficult problems.

As this letter, I think, may help those who were made pessimistic not only towards the contest being conducted by the *Review*, but also perhaps toward the hope of China by the pessimistic feeling expressed by Mr. Tseu, will you kindly spare a little space for me in the next issue of your *Review*,

LI YING YUAN

Our hope now is that Mr. Li, the writer of the foregoing letter as well as other men of his mind in China who think that a peace plan is possible, will send in their plans so that they can be considered in the *Review's* contest. After all a practical peace plan for China should not be difficult. There is the military problem to solve, the problem of governmental revenues and indebtedness, the problem of provincial autonomy and the development of strength on the part of the central government, the problem of communications, development and protection, the problem of universal education, the modernization of internal taxation, the development of modern courts, and so on. We dare say a dozen of China's leading business and educational leaders if unhindered by the politicians and militarists, could decide upon a plan that would solve most of China's troubles in a week if they would set their minds to it. The chief problem is to get them interested and this is the reason for the competition for the best and most practical peace plan the details of which appear elsewhere in this week's issue of the *Review*.

DEBTS FOR MATERIALS MUST BE PAID FIRST

THE obligations of the Chinese government railways are in two categories. First there are obligations arising from the money originally borrowed, usually from abroad, for the purpose of constructing the railroad. These obligations run over long periods and are generally called the bonded indebtedness of the road. Then there are other obligations which come from the purchase of equipment, the payment of salaries and so on. The obligations included under this heading are usually referred to as the operating expenses of the road. The Chinese Government railways, as is now generally known, are in a serious condition financially and can not meet their obligations. Owing to the fact that a number of China's military dictators have been commandeering all of the surplus funds of the principal railway lines, the Ministry of Communications has simply defaulted on its debts. And in searching about for the easiest debts to default upon, the officials of the department have selected the obligations covering materials purchased in recent years as being the easiest to default. Thus far there has been no default upon the bonded indebtedness, chiefly because the bonds for the original construction of the railroads are in the hands of bankers who have been able to obtain better foreign governmental support in bringing pressure upon the Chinese government. The American and other foreign firms in China which have been selling locomotives, freight cars, passenger cars, steel, lumber, oil and similar materials to the roads have been left out in the cold and as a result of non-payment on the part of the Ministry of Communications many of these firms are in a serious condition financially.

IN a series of articles on this subject published in the *Review* more than a year ago attention was called to the above facts and the statement was made that the practice of the Ministry of Communications in paying its bonded debts and defaulting on obligations for materials purchased, was not only wrong morally, but also legally from the standpoint of Western practice. These articles aroused considerable attention both in China and in the United States and partly as a result of the publicity given to the subject the American firms sent representatives to Washington and brought the matter to the attention of Secretaries Hoover and Hughes of the Commerce and State Departments and also to the attention of President Harding. As a result, Secretary Hughes instructed the American Minister at Peking to call the attention of the Chinese government to the fact that obligations for materials purchased by the Chinese government railways were in the same category as the operating expenses of the railroads and as such constituted a prior lien on the actual earnings of the railways before any surplus can be said to exist out of which payment on the bonded indebtedness could be made. Dr. Schurman, the American Minister, in notes presented to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 18 and July 7, 1922, set forth this principal which has been well established in both the United States and Great Britain as well as other countries. The American merchants who had been suffering from this unfair treatment heaved a sigh of relief when these notes were delivered to the Chinese Government for they naturally had reason to believe that their debts would be paid since the State Department at Washington had agreed upon the principle and had notified the Chinese Government to this effect.

ALL went well until about September of this year when through a notice appearing in one of the Peking newspapers it became known that one of the railways had again taken up and paid the coupons on one of its bonded debts. Representatives of American firms immediately called upon the American minister and directed his attention to the fact that the Chinese Government was continuing to violate the principal set forth in the note from Secretary Hughes. According to information which has come to the *Review*, there was immediately a hurried search for correspondence files or archives or whatever they call these things in the American Legation and after some delay it was discovered that the Chinese Government had never even answered the solemn note of the great secretary of state of the United States of America. And nobody in the legation knew why it had never been answered, or in fact knew anything much about the matter at all, according to the report which reached this office. It is understood now that another note has been dispatched to the Chinese government calling attention again to the continued violation of the principle covered in Secretary Hughes' note of more than a year ago and it is to be hoped that the matter will be followed up this time by the State Department in a more business like manner. The American Government is on strictly legal and just grounds and American merchants in China should exert the fullest possible pressure upon the American legation in Peking to see that American interests are protected. There isn't much question but what action along this line on the part of the American authorities would be welcomed by the officials of the Ministry of Communications for it would force a show-down with the militarists who have been looting the railway treasuries to the embarrassment not only of foreigners but right-thinking Chinese as well.

ARMISTICE DAY 1923—ITS REAL SIGNIFICANCE

FIVE years have passed since Turkey collapsed, Austria-Hungary tottered to its fall, and mutiny broke out in the Imperial German navy and army which presaged revolution and a change of government. Half a decade has gone since the wireless stations of Germany flashed to an exhausted but none the less determined world the news that the terms of Marshal Foch and the Allied governments were accepted and that the war was at an end. In freshness of memory it seems but yesterday that Nanking Road, the Bund, and all Shangnai were gay with the Allied colors and aglow with the lights of victory. And yet five years and more have passed since Colonal McRae's challenge was sung:

"Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you, from failing hands, we throw
The torch. Be yours to lift it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies blow
In Flanders Fields."

And Galbreath answered:

"Your flaming torch aloft we bear,
With burning heart and oath we swear
To keep the faith, to fight it through,
To crush the foe, or sleep with you
In Flanders Fields."

And Lillard added:

"Fear not that ye have died for naught.
The torch ye threw to us we caught.
Ten million hands will hold it high,
And Freedom's light shall never die!
We've learned the lesson that ye taught
In Flanders' Fields."

And yet—and yet, the past five years have been in the minds of many statesmen and thinkers but a prolonged nightmare of the hell that raged through more than four years. Time and again the hopeless, the wearied, and the pessimistic ones have assured us that the world has not previously known such depression as that through which it has of late years been passing. And more than a few have sorrowfully—or cynically—announced that though the Allied soldiers won the war the Allied diplomats broke faith with the dead and that the Immortals may not sleep "though poppies blow in Flanders Fields."

A thoughtful student of international affairs not long ago advanced the theory that despite the vast scale on which the war was fought, the millions who died, and the billions of dollars which were spent the struggle has not proved as great in its results, as did the wars of the French Revolution a century and more ago. These thoughts are worth pursuing. Perhaps they are academic yet nevertheless they are connected intimately with problems which affect the masses of humanity. True it is that size and bulk do not constitute the criterion of permanent values—a fact which we Americans have been more than a little apt to overlook. The Spirit quickeneth—this one may not deny. Nevertheless it may be doubted whether the spirit of the French Revolution was more quickening or the results more stupendous than those in the World War. Moreover it is hard to believe that the standards held high by the warriors were permanently lowered by their brothers in the diplomatic service, however far they may have fallen from the high and widely divergent ideals of many optimists—and dreamers. Five years are much too short a time in which to arrive at a vantage point for anything like a correct and complete judgement of the meaning and the results of the titanic struggle of 1914-1918. The perspective is foreshortened. The entirely human emotions of the participants are still too stirred, and the memories are too vivid for cool and dispassionate appraisal of far-reaching results. But five years are, nevertheless, a low vantage point from which to obtain at least a minor view which may permit us to come to certain conclusions. First it may be recalled that the real significance and value to mankind of the French Revolutionary struggles were appreciated by a small minority only of liberals and radicals in Europe for half a century or more after the occurrence of the events themselves. It is as trite as it is true to remark that the pendulum of the clock moves as far to one side as to the other—and with quite as much regularity. The action and the idealism of the quarter of a century from 1790 to 1815 were followed by the reaction and stagnation of the era of Metternich—1815-1848. A minority kept the fires of progress burning underground, and at length the majority profitted. Consider briefly a few of the obvious results of the world-wide struggle which are conceded now to be of importance in spite of our close chronological proximity to the events themselves, material facts the dullest, the busiest, and the most "practical" of us can grasp. External war was followed by internal revolution in a large part of central, northern, and eastern Europe. The peoples of Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey began to put into practice theories from western Europe and North America. Practically the last vestiges of autocracy and the divinity which has for so long hedged kings passed away in 1917-18. Only in Japan—that anachronism in modernity of the East—do divine-right monarchs still rule, but these, of course, are descendants of the gods. Among the Succession States which came to light upon the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian empire Jugo-Slavia alone chose a monarchical form of government and that of a distinctly constitutional type. Russia not content with republican forms and democratic theory following its revolution chose, or was forced by circumstances to adopt, the most radical form of government which even this radical age has conceived—a form of government which, criticised now as republican institutions were in western Europe a century ago, may yet contribute experience of value to other peoples in East and West.

IT has been pointed to with satisfaction by many publicists that the principle of Nationalism triumphed in the success of the Allies as has been demonstrated by the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian, Russian, and Turkish empires. This, however, has been accompanied or followed by a growing spirit of criticism and even of openly-expressed distrust of all governments, democratic and nationalistic as well as autocratic and monarchical. Criticism of governments long preceded but received a renewed impulse by the declaration of principles enunciated by President Wilson in his Fourteen Points. It has been shown that rampant nationalism is almost if not quite as great a breeder of hate and war as imperialism, and that democracies have not ordinarily distinguished themselves as lovers of peace and exponents of justice. The discovery that nationalism is not the panacea which it was heralded in the nineteenth century as being has contributed to the spread of the spirit of internationalism which—in a new guise and with certain changes to be sure—is a return to the political principles of the Middle Ages. The breadth of view which internationlism encourages led to the establishment and continuous development

during the past few years, of international organization such as the League of Nations—reports of the demise of which have, as Mark Twain once said, been "greatly exaggerated"—the International Labor Organization, and the International Labor Office, and, latest, but not least in importance, the Permanent Court of International Justice. All these, as might be expected, have had a hard row to hoe inasmuch as it is easier to follow old custom, antique precedent, and time-worn provincial or nationalistic ruts than to strike out onto a new road with faith in the ultimate victory of a perfected internationalism.

THIS is not the place to attempt an evaluation of the international point of view or of the organizations which are attempts at applying its principles. Nor can many other effects of the war which are surely far from evil be more than mentioned: such, for example, as the growth of agrarian democracy with its breakup of vast feudal estates and estates which were the results of the inclosures of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and earlier; the new position of labor; the strengthened position of women; the marvellous advance of pure and applied science, the education of the masses of humanity to a broader viewpoint, and the growth of new theories of social and political reform. The evils of the war, obvious and manifold, have been the object of much more consideration on the part of most people, it is safe to say, than the greater but more slowly appreciated good effects. Heat and struggle are painful but from them great forces of human progress evolve. Enough has been said, however, to indicate a belief in the value of Armistice Day observance. The commemoration of those who died in or as a result of the conflict as well as of those who were wounded and who in many cases suffer a living death is in itself a duty. But this duty takes on a new aspect when the thought is kept to the fore that the war in Europe was not the "suicide of Western civilization" as propagandists have described it, not the struggle of a continent in its death-throes, but rather the travail which has resulted and is still resulting in the passing of old and outworn methods and the bringing forth of new and higher ideals and practices of social and political progress, advancement in the realms of pure thought, the arts and sciences, new factors of a newer and more advanced civilization than that of the pre-war period. At no time has it been more imperative for us to bear this in mind, and nowhere has it been more perfectly expressed than in the words of Richard Le Gallienne:

"Now many wars and long-forgotten woes
Unnumbered, nameless, made a like despair
In hearts long stilled; how many suns have set
On burning cities blackening the air,
Yet dawn came dreaming back, her lashes wet
With dew, and daisies in her innocent hair.
Nor shall, for this, the soul's ascension pause,
Nor the sure evolution of the laws
That out of foulness lift the flower to sun,
And out of fury forge the evening star.
Deem not Love's building of the world undone
Far Love's beginning was, her end is far;
By paths of fire and blood her feet must climb,
Seeking a loveliness she scarcely knows,
Whose meaning is beyond the reach of Time."

Peking the Capital of Chaos

BY CHARLES DAILEY

SIR John Jordan, presiding at the dinner of the China Association in London a day or two ago, said at the conclusion of his address that in his opinion there were only two alternatives to save China, either an agreement among all the political factions to co-operate for the regeneration of the republic or the appearance of a Chinese Mussolini. He might have gone further, knowing China as he does, and added that the hope of co-operation of the political parties is about as small as the prospect of a thunder shower November 20, upon which occasion drops of gold would fall upon Peking to be gathered up by the army of unpaid servants of the government. As for a Chinese Mussolini, Sir John must also have known that in all China to-day there is no man capable of exerting any influence beyond his own bailiwick except he be a militarist and in alliance with other militarists, and there is none such who has strength enough to win over the other factions.

The Saviour of China probably has not even been born. Certainly there is no star of Bethlehem visible on any horizon, no matter in which direction one may look from Peking. It is the opinion of most observers that matters must get much worse before the change for the better comes. Even then there may be no Mussolini. Most of the old-timers, seeing the drift of affairs—and drifting is the word that describes the policy of Tsao Kun—look for a long and hard winter for those feeding at the public crib, accompanied by increasing opposition to the Chihli party, followed in the Spring by a short but sharp war precipitated by enemies of the party from without and participated in by some of those now in the party but steadily being driven from it by the recklessness and greed of the bosses.

Some of these prognosticators are of the opinion that because of the defections that are expected the Chihli party will be defeated, but owing to the existence of a leader upon whom all can unite the new government will lack the support of all those elements that oppose the crowd now in control of Peking. Still others believe that owing to the same lack of coherence upon the part of the factions without the Chihli party, through the buying of influence of a province here and a province there, will be able to retain its grip, although badly bruised in the encounter. It is all a guess, and one man's guess is as good as another. The only safe prediction is that China will be no better off in the Spring than it is to-day.

Tsao Kun is now serving his second month in the Presidency, and since assuming office he has not taken one constructive step. The press and news agencies under his subsidy have made a great to-do about his getting rid of the sinecures and the names of hundreds of such in the several departments who have been dismissed. This has been duly chronicled. But nothing at all has been said about these offices being filled by friends of the Chihli party, making matters as bad as before if not actually worse. Also there are a great many promotions to the higher ranks of the army, indicating that Tsao Kun is paying his election debts and also preparing for that expected day in the Spring when his control of Peking will be challenged.

As for any effort at financial rehabilitation there is none at all. The only activity at the Finance Ministry is the trying to find more money for the militarists, who are increasingly ravenous, and in the kicking off the doorsteps of the unpaid police, teachers and other servants, who with families starving call to ask when they may expect even a pittance of the many months of arrears. If one wished to write a sob story there is ample material to be gathered at the door of the Finance Minstry. Among the police of Peking there are many who pull rickishas in their off hours in order to provide ready money for the needs of their families. There are others among the police who conduct roast-potato stands not far from the police stations and thus earn a few coppers. It must be recalled that even the well-trained force of General Munthe in Peking is six months in arrears, while the police troops are even further behind in their pay.

The soldiers of the Peking garrison are in dire straits and the command of Feng Yu-Hsiang, the Christian general, is so far in arrears that General Feng called upon President Tsao the other day and told him plainly he must have money. The pittance he is receiving from the Hataman Octroi, and which properly belongs somewhere else, is far from sufficient, and the men have to be content with a copper or two at pay-day. Feng told the President that unless his men are paid he cannot preserve discipline. He made a similar appeal to Li Yuan-Hung when he was President, and when Li still was unable to raise the money he called a second time, in company with General Wang Hwei-ching, and told the President their troops could no longer protect him. So Li fled on that eventful day last

June, and now is taking refuge in Japan against the day of the inevitable uprising in China. As for Tsao Kun, if he does not raise the money he too is likely to be prodded out of town at the point of a bayonet, just as Li Yuan-Hung seems to have been dismissed.

Tsao Kun has harkened to the appeal of the militarists. It is the only language he knows. He sent word to the Ministry of Finance only a day or two ago asking for $9,000,000 immediately for the payment of a month's wages to all the Chihli troops, which include those in other provinces who are allied with the Chihli faction. One of the principal items in the list was the sum of $1,338,000 for his old office as Tuchun of Chihli, in order that the accounts might be closed and the affairs turned over to his successor, Wang Chen-Ping. Then there was Wu Pei-fu, who is in urgent need of money for his own forces, to say nothing of those in the field, both in Szechwan or in retreat from it, and in Hunan. Also money was asked for the Kwangsi forces who have been aiding in the ejection of Sun Yat-sen from Kwangtung. Another item was the money required for the buying-out of a portion of Sun's navy. There was a lot more, too, but there's no need of enumerating.

It was a good deal like baying at the moon. Tsao Kun knew there was no money in the treasury, beyond a pittance of $900,000 or so that came as a sort of windfall when the French banks at last released the salt tax surplus for October, and most of this long since had been ear-marked. The Finance Ministry sent back word that by scraping here and there it might be possible to raise 45 percent of one months' pay for the Peking garrison, but not a depreciated copper note for any one else. Even now it is doubtful if the Peking garrison will get this money, since some of the other creditors of the government know that there is a little money hanging about. Even the President's office is in arrears of pay and the employees of the Cabinet office have had nothing for nine months.

Then there are the teachers in the eight national higher schools, and also in the middle and lower schools. In the former category the last payment was for April. These teachers of the higher schools come from better class families, and some of them have been compelled to go into the West City after nightfall, where their indentities might not be learned and their social standing lost, and offer their services as ricksha pullers until long after midnight. These higher school teachers met on the afternoon of November 9 and did the only thing they could do—voted to strike. The Agricultural College and other institutions of learning have closed as a result, and will remain closed, for the acting Premier has steadfastly refused to receive the delegations of teachers who have called daily in the hope of getting their appeal before the government, if it can be called a government.

The *Peking Leader*, which has been making a brave fight for the cause of education, came out the other day with the suggestion that inasmuch as Japan has decided to devote her share of the Boxer fund to cultural relations with China and Great Britain has resolved to emulate the United States and devote her share to education, these two nations should pay their share of the Boxer indemnity receipts direct to the schools instead of to the Department of Education. Nothing came of this but opposition, even the Japanese resenting the suggestion.

All this time, and in utter disregard of the promises made and implied at the Washington Conference, the building up of the military establishment in China is going on, even though those now in service are not paid. Recruiting is openly and vigorously conducted in all parts of Chihli and some other provinces, and in certain sections it amounts to conscription. In Anhwei province the formation of three additional divisions has been authorized, and when a day or two ago the school teachers of that province called at the Governor's yamen to ask for a portion of the money due them they were set upon by the governor's bodyguard and severely beaten, including the Director of Education.

In Honan province the situation is entirely beyond control. Where the bandits do not rule the soldiers carry on a campaign of blackmail upon the people. General Chin Yun-Ao's Fourteenth division, based upon Chengchow, was found to be in league with the bandits who held captive the two missionary women, Misses Sharp and Darroch. There was almost a mutinty in this division over the order to go after the bandits when they attacked a train less than 30 miles south of Chengchow and a considerable number of the soldiers, including several officers, were put to death by order of General Chang Fu-Lai, Military governor of Honan. In retaliation for the killing of their comrades other soldiers of the command blew up the ammunition magazine at Chengchow.

Wu Pei-Fu knows that the military situation is out of hand in Honan and that further bandit outbreaks may be expected, but he can do nothing for lack of money. He is already using so much of the revenues of the lower half of the Peking-Hankow railway—Tsao Kun receives that of the northern section—that the railway is falling into a state of dilapidation and he dare not take more. Besides which his armies in Hunan and on the upper Yangtze are in need of money and he can only wink when they resort to various devices to obtain revenues. One of these developed a day or two ago at Ichang, where the military legalized the opium traffic by the creation of an army joint office for the control of investigation of opium shipments. A charge is levied of $200 on each ounce of opium arriving at Ichang, and when forwarded from Shasi there is an additional charge of $150, and if from Hankow $250 extra as immunity from official interference. Opium-smoking resorts pay a dollar monthly a lamp throughout the controlled district. From November 1 also a net tax of 20 percent advalorem was assessed upon cigars and cigarettes, which may be the cause of diplomatic representations.

There is a heavy importation of arms by the Peking government despite the pledge to reduce the armed forces in China, and the foreign powers apparently wink at it, for Peking is filled with American, Japanese and other foreign munition agents. A close watch is kept upon shipments destined to the factions opposed to the Chihli party, but both Sun Yat-sen and Chang Tso-Lin appear to have found a leak in the Customs.

Of course nothing is being done in the way of paying foreign debts except those that are secured and are protected by deposits of the customs and salt revenues in foreign banks. The revenue of the Peking government is steadily falling behind, and what is received is dissipated by the group now in control. The Chinese banks will lend only on a monthly and in some instance, a daily interest basis, and then at usurious rates and under compulsion. There is no hope of any considerable domestic loan and absolutely no prospect of foreign borrowing for a long time to come. Dr. W. W. Yen and his Financial Reorganization Commission appear to be making no headway, and certainly have no definite ideas evolved. One might truthfully say that everything is stagnant in Peking and the country going to the dogs. Chaos alone describes it.

As for Parliament, it is hardly worth mention. It is divided into two camps. One is the faction of Wu Ching-Lien, who insists upon the fulfilment of the bargain promising him the Premiership in the event he put over the election of Tsao Kun to the Presidency. The other faction is simply an organization against him and not a particular champion of Sun Pao-Chi, whom Tsao Kun put forward for the Premiership after he found it impossible to land W. W. Yen in the office and now has the latter lined up for Foreign Minister if he is able to complete a Cabinet.

When Parliament met the other day after a recess Wu Ching-Lien tried to take his seat as Speaker of the House, although the term had ended, he found the oldest member seated in the chair by vote of the members who had come early to forestall Speaker Wu. The latter was accompanied by a soldier bodyguard in civilian clothes. These huskies threw out the elderly Ku Chih-Jui and Wu assumed the rostrum, whereupon all the anti-Wu members left. There has not been a quorum since and no immediate prospect of one. In this situation Tsao Kun cannot obtain a vote upon his nomination for the Premiership, nor can he get anything else done that requires the action of Parliament.

Some day there may be a parade in Peking of the unpaid creditors of the Peking government. If so, then a place should be reserved at the head for the deposed Manchu Emperor Hsuan Tung. The Son of Heaven is having hard sledding in these days of the Republic. Here is the boy with a bride and a concubine of less than a year and having to worry about keeping the rice-bowl filled. Only this week his wife celebrated her fifteenth birthday, but it is doubtful if the deposed Emperor was able to buy her even a wrist watch. Only a few months ago he dismissed the 1430 eunuchs from the Imperial Palace, having no money for their upkeep and deciding that they were useless anyhow, there being no longer a court that they could sway or a horde of office-seekers from whom they could exact tribute for their influence. But even the cutting off of 1430 eunuchs has not pulled Hsuang Tung out of the hole, and vulgar tradesmen have had to hail him to the courts.

It seems that the Henli goldsmith shop in Peking sued the Son of Heaven for the sum of a quarter of a million taels which was long overdue, much of it for wedding presents to his bride and the consort. Hsuan Tung pleaded that he could not pay as the Republic of China was remiss in making the payments settled on the Imperial Household at the time of the institution of the republic. He saw no hope of getting anything out of the administration of Tsao Kun, who seemed to have taken up the task of doing nothing at all just where his predecessor left off when driven out of Peking. The cruel court itself doubtless in arrears of pay, decided against the Emperor.

Thus it came about that the Taching household petitioned President Tsao Kun asking the payment of at least a portion of the annual sum of four million dollars that was settled upon the Manchu Emperor. Tsao Kun shook his head. He had no money. While he did not say so he probably mentally reserved that if he had any money at all he would lure back to Peking those aviators who flew across the Great Wall the other day and deserted to Chang Tso-Lin, airplanes and all. Tsao bowed the visitors out and proceeded to stall off another iarrears-seeking delegation that was in waiting.

The Court of Justice, being human and wishing to be easy on the Son of Heaven, had ruled that instead of obtaining a writ of attachment against the Boy Emperor's belongings and taking into consideration the poverty of the Imperial Household the sum might be paid out of the "favorable treatment" allowance. And so, in taking due account also of the financial stringency of the government the court asked for an initial payment of a portion of the 250,000 taels, to be charged against the allowance to the Manchu Emperor.

The President and Vice-Minister of Finance, the Minister of Finance having thrown up his hands in disgust a month previously, finding it impossible to raise money even for the servants of the republic, debated the matter at length and finally promised that if it were humanly possible to stave off the school-teachers, police and the troops a little money would be advanced to the goldsmith and charged against whatever may be available for the Boy Emperor.

As everybody knows, what little money that comes into Peking long has been earmarked and the foreign banks are watching eagle-eyed, while the military commanders are complaining that their men are on the verge of starvation and mutiny. The Chinese calendar predicts the first snow November 23, but Hsuang Tung has not enough money to lay in a supply of coal. Even at that he is better off than some of the teachers of the higher schools, who are pulling rickishas at night. Nero still fiddles while the Rome of Cathay burns. Tsao Kun may see the winter through, but he is certain to be challenged in the Spring. Whether the outcome will show any improvement is a matter of grave doubt. Sir John Jordon says China needs a Mussolini. What it seems to have is a mess o' grafters.

Peking, November 10, 1923.

Murphy, McGill and Hamlin Were the Architects

In the rush of work necessitated in the last few hours preceding the publication of last week's issue of the China *Weekly Review* containing the illustrated supplement devoted to American Community Enterprises in Shanghai, failure was made to mention the important fact that Messrs. Murphy, McGill and Hamlin were the architects for the new American School buildings which have just been completed in the French Concession of Shanghai. The type of architecture used is known as the Georgian which really had its origin in the reconstruction of London following the great fire of 1666, when Sir Christopher Wren submitted his plan for the rebuilding of the city. Many of the churches including the famous St. Paul's cathedral used this style of construction. This style of architecture was also adopted in America in early colonial times the most notable examples being Independence Hall in Philadelphia and Fanueil Hall in Boston. It has especially found wide application in the construction of schools in the United States. All three of the buildings of the Shanghai American School the classroom building, the dormitory and the dining hall are examples of this type of construction adapted to conditions of construction as found in China.

Another error in this issue of the *Review* to which our attention has been called was the omission of the name of the American firm of Ault and Wiborg from the list of contributors to the American School fund. The contribution was for Tls. 750 and was made by L. A. Ault, president and treasurer of the firm, with head offices in Cincinnati, Ohio.

American Legion Entertainment

The Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion, Shanghai, held an entertainment and smoker on Thursday evening, November 15, at the American Club. Many members and visiting Legionaires were present. Dinner was served in the club rooms, followed by a program of interesting events arranged by Gardner Crane, Vice-Commander of the Legion.

Protection of Alien Chinese

BY H. F. MACNAIR

Editor's Note:—This is the second installment of a series of articles by Dr. H. F. MacNair of St. John's University of Shanghai dealing with the status of Chinese who have emigrated to other lands. This article is of especial interest in that it gives a history of the diplomatic protection or lack of protection of which has been given to the Chinese who have emigrated to the United States.

Turning to the United States we find that unhappily for the Chinese their persecution has not been limited to exclusion and otherwise discriminatory legislation on the part of the State and Federal governments. They have been refused the privileges of naturalization and suffrage—the only weapons by which they could in the long run protect themselves, since men with votes at their disposal cannot be ignored. Nor can the subjects of a military power be ill-treated with impunity. Without the protection of a strong and interested home government the way of the alien is hard.

From the time that the Chinese began to arrive in large numbers in the United States, during the sixth decade of the nineteenth century almost to the present day individually and by groups they have suffered bodily assault, robbery and murder in many cases. No aliens in America have suffered as have the Chinese; compared with the treatment meted out to them there the ill treatment of foreigners in China prior to the Boxer outbreak in 1900 was for the most part most mild.

Prior to 1867 the attacks upon Chinese in the Western States were due in a large measure to a mixture of the social and economic aspects of the racial question; after this date these factors were not eliminated but were incorporated to a considerable extent with the political phase of the question. Candidates for office were forced to be anti-Chinese if they were at all of a practical turn of mind. The entrance of the Chinese question into politics resulted in the Exclusion legislation of the 80's and delayed any hope which the Chinese or their friends might have entertained for simple justice and fair treatment. [10]

Under date of July 27, 1868, Mr. Daniel Cleveland of San Francisco sent to Mr. J. Ross Browne, then recently appointed Minister to China, at the latter's request, a summary of his conclusions after careful investigation on the subject of the Chinese in California. In this are to be found the following statements: "...Bands of white desperadoes have been organized for the express purpose of robbing and killing the Chinese. Over 100 unpunished murders, and over $1,000,000 worth of unrecovered stolen gold dust attest the extent of their depredations and the injustice of our courts. In nearly every large city and settlement in this State, where the Chinese live in considerable numbers, they have been the objects of mob violence, their houses sacked and burned, and their persons subjected to violence.... It is but justice to our own people to say that the great body of the party hostile to the Chinese is made up of laborers, who choose to consider them as competitors, and of foreigners, whom a sense of consistency and justice ought to restrain from a persecution of other foreigners. The mobs which have attacked the Chinese have consisted in great part of the nations of Europe. If the result depended solely on the action of native-born Americans, the Chinese would speedily have had justice done them."[11]

In connection with the last point mentioned by Mr. Cleveland and in the interests of accuracy as well as justice the following facts must be borne in mind: The Chinese who went to the United States in the earlier period were, almost without exception, from the lower strata of society in their homeland, ignorant, and not highly civilized—certainly not highly civilized according to the Western point of view and in most cases scarcely so in the eyes of cultured people of their own race. They resided, for the most part, in far western communities where conditions were unsettled and life was unsafe for almost every one. Justice was of the type colloquially described as "rough and ready." No restraints of residence or occupation were placed on them as were placed, perhaps wisely but selfishly, on foreigners of all classes at the same period in China.[11a] The attacks on

9. Turner op-cit. 272; 4 also 271, 273.
10. M. R. Coolidge, Chinese Immgration: 269, 263, 269.
11. Congressional Documents. Dipl. Corresp. 3th Session 40 the Cong. I (1868-1869) S. N. 1364: 531-4s.
11a. cf. Moore Inter. have Digest iol VI: 826-35.

the Chinese were in a great number of instances, as mentioned above, instigated and committed by men who were themselves aliens. If the local officials—since the Federal officials could intervene in none but the most flagrant of cases—were often at fault in not enforcing justice and protection for the Chinese, at least it was assuredly never the policy of the Federal government to incite attack on the Chinese as seems to have been the case on the part of certain government officials in China in dealing with the resident foreigners in many parts of the empire.

Despite the oppression of the Chinese in America no protest was registered by the imperial government through the American Legation in Peking until June 29, 1876, when Prince Kung protested to Minister Seward. [12] As it was not until 1877 that there were either diplomatic or consular officials of China in the United States, there was no channel in the country for such protests, and the Chinese were without governmental means of protection except that which might be granted by American officials at their own discretion.

The first Chinese Minister to Washington had an opportunity to test the powers of his position as official protector of his countrymen. In 1880 a riot occurred in the city of Denver in Colorado in which one Chinese was brutally murdered and Chinese property to the value of $50,000 was looted and destroyed. Minister Chen Lan-pin brought the affair to the official notice of the Secretary of State with the request that the Chinese in Denver be protected, those guilty of attacking them punished, and their losses compensated.

Secretary Evarts in reply, on December 30, 1880, expressed the indignation felt by the President and himself, but hastened to lay down the principle of non-liability to which the American Government has adhered to the present day, despite the protests of foreign governments and the pleas for rectification advanced by those found worthy of occupying the offices of Secretary of State, President of the United States and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Secretary Evarts said:" It affords me pleasure to assure you that not only in Denver but in every other part of the United States the protection of this government will always be, as it always has been, freely and fully given to the natives of China resident in the country, in the same manner and to the same extent as it is afforded to our own citizens. As to the arrest and punishment of the guilty persens who composed the mob at Denver, I need only remind you that the powers of direct intervention on the part of this government are limited by the Constitution of the United States. Under the limitations of that instrument, the government of the Federal Union cannot interfere in regard to the administration or execution of the municipal laws of a State of the Union, except under circumstances expressly provided for in the Constitution. Such instances are confined to the case of a State whose power is found inadequate to the enforcement of its municipal laws and the maintenance of its sovereign authority; and even then the Federal authority can only be brought into operation in the particular State, in response to a formal request from the proper political authority of the State.....

"Under circumstances of this nature when the government has put forth every legitimate effort to suppress a mob that threatens or attacks alike the safety and security of its own citizens and the foreign residents within its borders, I know of no principle of national obligation, and there certainly is none arising from treaty stipulation which renders it incumbent on the government of the United States to make indemnity to the Chinese residents of Denver, who in common with citizens of the United States, at the time residents in that city, suffered losses from the operations of the mob. Whatever remedies may be afforded to the citizens of Colorado or to the citizens of the United States from other States of the Union resident in Colorado for losses resulting from that occurrence, are equally open to the Chinese residents of Denver who may have suffered from the lawlessness of the mob. This is all that the principles of international law and the usages of national comity demand." [13]

Despite Minister Chen's protest that the Chinese had been singled out for assault and robbery, that the local authorities, by the very statements of the coroner's jury, had not taken sufficient precaution, that although many of the Chinese had been protected by being lodged for some days in the city jail their property had not been guarded but had been looted and destroyed and that in this manner the treaty rights of Chinese had been violated, no compensation was made to those who had suffered, other than the arrest of certain ringleaders of the mob and the trial of two of them for murder. This was the result of the first protest of crucial importance made by a Chinese Minister in Washington.

During the year 1885, and the earlier part of 1886, attacks on the Chinese were numerous in the western States and territories; outbreaks occurred in California, Washington, Oregon, and Wyoming. Of these the most serious was the Rock Springs, Wyoming, massacre in which twenty-eight Chinese were murdered under the most revolting circumstances, fifteen others more or less seriously wounded, many others driven to the hills nearby, and Chinese property to the estimated value of $147,748.74 plundered and burned. It is important to note here the attackers in this massacre were English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, and Scandinavian-born miners, not a single American-born miner was implicated, according to report.

Minister Cheng Tsao-ju registered a formal protest for this affair under date of November 30, 1885, and requested the payment of indemnity for the losses and sufferings of his countrymen. He pointed out that the attack was unprovoked; that it occured in broad day light; that it was the opinion of the Chinese Consul in San Francisco that no redress could be expected from the local authorities; that Wyoming was a territory and not a State and that consequently the Federal government might perhaps have more power than in a State; in conclusion, among several facts noted, he drew the attention of Secretary Bayard to the fact that the Peking government had in 1858 paid to the United States government the sum of $735,258.97 for American losses occasioned by riots and violence, exclusive of several cases where indemnity had been paid by Provincial and local authorities prior to that year. He gently observed: "In making that payment my government did not consider the strict obligations of international law or treaty, but was influenced by a desire to show its appreciation of the friendly conduct of the United States in a time of great trial. It neither examined the evidence upon which the claims were based, nor did it insist upon having a representative on the board which disbursed this large sum. The diplomatic representative of the United States, under the instructions from his government, had declared that the claims were equitable and just to that amount, and ought to be paid by China, and upon the faith of his representation the payment was made." [14]

More than two and a half months elapsed before the Secretary of State answered this protest on February 18,1886. In the meantime President Cleveland had remarked in his annual message the difficulties under which the Chinese residents and the Federal government were laboring. Mr. Bayard entered into an elaborate consideration of the Chinese protest and their treaty rights, the position of Americans in China, and of Chinese in America. He did not attempt to remove the causes of the sore but applied a salve: the United States government, rested its case firmly on the principle of non-liability, denied emphatically the right of the Chinese government to insist upon its liability, but the Secretary held out the hope that Congress might *ex gratia* grant financial compensation to the sufferers. [15] Acting on President Cleveland's recommendation that body might" direct the bounty of the government in aid of innocent and peaceful strangers whose maltreatment has brought discredit upon the country, with the distinct understanding that such action is in no wise to be held as a precedent, is wholly gratuitous, and is resorted to in a spirit of pure generosity toward those who are otherwise helpless."—Congress was graciously pleased to vote an indemnity of $147,000 to the unfortunate Chinese. The latter more interested in compensation for wrongs done them than in the principles of international law and morality, accepted the generosity of Congress with gratitude.

On July 6, 1901, Minister Wu Ting-fang reported to the Department of State a conspiracy to drive the Chinese out of Butte, Montana, by destruction of their business through a general boycott, which had begun as far back as 1886. Appeal to the police had been useless. It was shown in court that more than 3,000 persons, representing many unions and associations were banded together to ruin the business of the Chinese and drive them away. Mr. Wu claimed an indemnity of $500,000. Five months later Secretary Hay replied briefly that the Department of State was of the opinion, that, although the rights of the Chinese had been violated by the boycott, the allegations did not seem" to warrant the exercise of diplomatic intervention;" that the losses were due to the laxness of the sufferers in not earlier caarying their wrongs to court; that if the conspirators were still seeking by clandestine means to harm the Chinese, as was claimed, the latter should submit proofs to the court which would determine the proper penalties. [16]

12. Congressional Documents. For Rel. 2nd Session 44th Cong (1876-77) S. N. 1741: 58.

13. Executive Documents 1st Session 47th Congress (1881-2) I For. Rel. No. 1. Part S. N. 2009. 318-37.

14. House Exec. Docs. 2nd Sess. 49th Cong. I For. Rel 1886 S. N. 2460: 123-4.

15. I Bid. 158-69.

16. Cong. Docs. 1st Sess. 57th Cong. S. N. 42681 127-8

Happily there have been few notable cases of persecution of the Chinese in America during the twentieth century; Congressional documents are almost free from the disagreeable details which were to be found in them all too frequently during the latter half of the nineteenth century—at a time when the reports of diplomats in China were full of reports of a similar nature in reference to the treatment of foreigners in China. Would that the latter aspect of the problem could have had as happy conclusion as the former! But unfortunately this trouble is not yet laid.

What has been said here in reference to the Chinese might be said to hold to a lesser degree of the treatment meted out to other foreigners in a considerable number of cases in the United States. Two phenomena are noteworthy: the continued failure of Congress to pass legislation empowering the Federal government to take congizance at once of all cases having to do with ill treatment of aliens, in lieu of which officials of the Department of State are forced to fall back on the theory of non-liability laid down by Secretary Evarts in December 1880; and the difference in the attitude taken by the Federal government in handling cases such as those just discussed, in dealing with a strong and with a weak Power.

As long ago as December 9, 1891, President Benjamin Harrison in his annual message to Congress advised that body to "make offense against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the Federal Courts". President McKinley in December 1899, quoted President Harrison, and continued: "A Bill to provide for the punishment of violations of treaty rights of aliens was introduced in the Senate, March 1, 1892, and reported favorably March 30... No action was taken by Congress in the matter." He recommended that the matter be taken up anew. Congress did nothing, and a year later, December 3, 1900, the President renewed his "urgent recommendations" to Congress to "remedy the statutory omission which has led, and may again lead to such untoward results...." [17]

Exactly six years to a day later President Roosevelt referring to the Japanese question in California brought up the question again: "One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the Statues of the United States are entirely inadequate. They fail to give the National government sufficiently ample power, thru United States courts and by the use of the Army and Navy, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of land. I, therefore, earnestly recommend that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the President, acting for the United States government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties.... It is unthinkable that we should continue a policy under which a given locality may be allowed to commit a crime against a friendly nation, and the United States government limited, not to preventing the commission of the crime, but, in the last resort, to defending the people who have committed it against the consequences of their own wrongdoing." [18]

The latest national figure to attempt to secure protection of aliens by the passage of adequate legislation is the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, William Howard Taft. In 1909, in his Inaugural Address as President of the United States, and again in 1917 he advocated the remedying of the laws of the country so that treaty rights of aliens which are guaranteed by the Federal government may be enforced by the same. In spite, however, of recommendations, pleas and admonitions Congress has not seen fit to protect aliens by enacting the necessary legislation, and the safety of these rests upon a gradually enlightened public opinion and not upon direct and actual enforcement of treaty rights by the Federal government.

The weakness and chaotic condition of the Chinese Government over a period of many years has had almost as much to do with the oft-times wretched lot of the Chinese abroad as did the earlier complete lack of attempt to protect its nationals who were considered unworthy since they had left the home of their ancestors and their family tombs. How then have the Chinese protected themselves? Briefly the answer is by phenomental ability shown by them to join together in all sorts and conditions of guilds and societies of a commercial, social, religious, provincial, or, sometimes, political nature; sometimes by active measures such as fighting, but generally more by the national trait of passive resistence. In the most recent period the boycott has been a weapon of no mean value in the attempt to right real or supposed wrongs—an example of this was the boycott of American goods in 1905, and its threatened renewal in 1907. These means of self-protection cannot be discussed here for lack of space; suffice to say that they have on the whole been pretty successful means of defence. But in spite of all the position of the Chinese abroad will not be too enviable so long as his government is unable or too lacking in interest to aid him. This is as obvious as is the corollary of this truth that the position of the foreigner in China has been tolerable only when he has had an able and willing government to protect him in case of need, and most intolerable when he lacked this: in corroboration of this the student of current events may study the position of the Russians in China at present, while the student of history may brush up on the early nineteenth century relations of foreigners with the Chinese government.

17. Cong. Does. Presidents Message and For. Rel. 1900 S. N. 4062 XXII

18. Cong. Does 50th Cang. 2ng Sess. For. Rel. no 1, It. 1: Xiii-XIiv

World Demand For American Milk

The American cow retains her popularity in the Orient despite the neglectful attitude of the Occident. Exports of milk to the Orient in the 7 months ending with August show a marked increase while those to other parts of the world show a decline of nearly one-third, measured in quantities. In the single month of July the milk exports to the Orient increased 60% compared with July of last year, while those to Europe showed a falling off of 35%.

While it was expected—hoped in fact—says the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York, that Europe would regain her ability to supply her own people with this important foodstuff, it is interesting to note that the growth in our exports of milk to the Orient continues, for it is in that part of the world that the demand for condensed and evaporated milk is a permanent one. Density of population and the necessary use of the soil for the production of grain foods leave the Orient, except India where the cow is considered a sacred animal, dependent upon the Occident for its milk supply. China with 400,000,000 people has but 22,000,000 cattle of all classes and a very small proportion utilized for dairy purposes; Japan with a population of over 50,000,000 has but 3½ million cattle of all classes; French Indo-China with 20,000,000 population has less than a quarter of a million cattle. India, where animal life and especially that of the cow is considered sacred by a large element of the population, has more cattle than any other country of the world despite density of populaton, the number of cattle in India, being, according to latest reports, 130,000,000 or nearly double the number in the United States and five times as many as in Argentina, yet our exports of condensed and evaporated milk to India alone in the last five years aggregated over 60,000,000 pounds.

The wonderful development in recent years in the exportation of milk from the United States, in form available for instant and satisfactory use in any part of the world is illustrated by the fact that the total value of exports of milk, condensed or sweetened, evaporated, unsweetened, or reduced to "milk powder" totaled but about $17,000,000 in the decade preceding the war and has exceded $400,000,000 in the decade since the beginning of the war. The whole world made the acquaintance of American condensed milk during the war period and liked it, and today our exports in the various forms above noted go to 85 different countries, colonies and islands of the world, and continue especially popular in that section of the world which must always import its milk, the Orient.

Captain Robert Dollar on Annual Tour

Captain Robert Dollar, the founder of the Dollar line, is expected in Shanghai next week on his annual tour of the Orient. Captain Dollar is the principal stockholder in the Dollar Company, which has offices established all over the world and is interested in various other organizations, including the Admiral-Oriental Line.

He has been making trips to the Far East for more than thirty years, and on this trip is especially interested in the route of the seven new round-the-world ships the Dollar Line recently purchased from the U. S. Shipping Board. J. Harold Dollar, his son, who is at present in Peking is expected to leave Shanghai on November 19, for Japan to meet his father. Captain Dollar plans to be in the Orient for some time.

China and Per Capita Forest Area

BY W. C. LOWDERMILK

CHINA is on the threshold of an expansive industrial development. Exports and imports are yearly increasing. Along with the rennaissance in thought advances one in industry. The urge for it comes both from within and from without.

Great supplies of raw materials lie idle locked up in the warehouse of the nation's natural resources. They range from the precious metals to coal and waterpower. Except for the fertility of the soil, the development of natural resources is insignificant in comparison with that of the progressive nations of the earth. Unparalleled markets at home and abroad already exist for the products of possible industries and urge a few ways of transportation. In response to this factory chimneys are appearing on the sky line, but only a meager beginning has been made.

Despite these golden opportunities to provide more amply and comfortably for the needs of her population, China finds herself at a distinct disadvantage with other nations in their periods of industrial growth. China lacks sufficient of one of the basic materials necessary for the adequate development of industry. China lacks sufficient timber and wood material available in quantities and at low prices. Her growth must, therefore, be more restricted and hampered than was that of Europe or America. And only farsighted and statesman-like action will enable her to redeem her condition.

For Europe found ample forest supplies at her back door quickly and cheaply available when she began to construct railroads, build factories, mine coal and metals, erect spacious buildings and to construct lines of communication. It is not sufficiently recognized how intimately the growth in prosperity of Europe was linked with her large timber forests. And in America an enormous supply of virgin timber was found waiting to contribute and to make possible the phenomenally rapid development of that continent.

On the contrary, China is without ample forests for her own use, solely for agricultural needs, disregarding for the moment her industrial needs. But China has not always been without forests. At the present time only scanty remnants of a former forest cover exist. And these are now being feverishly exploited and carelessly devastated in the rush to market the timber in response to the increasing demands of the nation. It has been pointed out by several students of this question, that at one time north and central China was covered by forests of varying densities. This forest cover was ruthlessly exploited following the decay of the feudal system in the third century A. D., and under the *laissez faire* policy of the government, no constructive measures were inaugurated to check this destructive exploitation. Here and there, however, far sighted and patriotic citizens are recorded to have raised their voices in vain protest. One authority calls attention to the large vocabulary of characters containing the "wood radical" in the Kwong Hsi Dictionary. But today few of these characters are in use. With the depletion of the forests and forest industries many of these characters became obsolete. For fifteen centuries the regions of north and central China have suffered by the absence of the beneficent effects of standing forests and forest products.

The stagnation of China's industrial progress has been attributed to the destruction of her forests. This unhappy condition hinders, if not prevents, a normal development of the resources of China at this opportune period of her history. Instead of calling on her own supplies, she is forced to import most of her needed industrial timbers in foreign bottoms from foreign shores. Her own supplies are not sufficient to fix prices. The importer's price must be paid for both native and foreign timber.

Further than this, the foreign timber is logged, manufactured and transported with labor that receives from $5.00 to $10.00 (Mex) per day whereas millions of laborers in China are happy to work for from $.25 to $.50 per day. Timber becomes, therefore a material, expensive, far out of proportion to other industrial materials. Financially China is placed at a very distinct disadvantage with other nations.

The importation of timber rather than the local production thereof also deprives the rural communities of the employment of tending forests, harvesting and the manufacture of forest products. Agriculture is deprived of that valuable supplement in the form of rotation of occupations, which contributes so materially to the well being and prosperity of the rural communities of Europe.

Further enlargement on this point is unnecessary; for forests are now generally conceded to be essential to the continued prosperity of any country. It is also generally accepted that reforestation should be carried out on an extensive scale in China. Yet no goal, so far, has been set. In order to establish a sort of measuring stick by which to guage the possible needs of China a short study of the result of industrial development in Europe on the use of forest products is offered for comparison.

The more progressive industrial nations of Europe show by records an illuminating relationship between the use of wood products and industrial development following on the Industrial Revolution. Nations which grow insufficient timber supplies for their own needs and import are, per force, economical in the use of timber. America is ruled out in this comparison by reason of the great local supplies which favored wasteful use. The importing nations consume only what is essential to the minimum requirements of the country.

Great Britain, with only four percent of her land area in forests, depends chiefly on imports for her timber requirements. During the period from 1856 to 1900 her importations increased over 200 percent, whereas her population increased only 42 per cent. France, although possessing 19 per cent of her land area in managed forests has had to rely upon large imports to supplement local production for industrial uses. From the year 1827 to 1900 the value of her net imports increased 700 per cent but the population increased only 20 per cent. And Germany with 26 percent of her area in the best managed forests of the world has had to supplement home production with imports since 1863. Previous to that time Germany exported large quantities of timber. During the rapidly developing industrial period, 1865 to 1900 Germany imported in excess of home production amounts from 890 thousand tons to 45 million tons per annum. This represents an increase of over 400 percent whereas her population increased 38 per cent. The rapid increase of per capita consumption of timber and wood parallels industrial development. Not only is this true in quantities of material but in the more numerous varieties of use characteristic of the complex industrial structure of a modern nation. In like manner it is believed that an industrial development in China commensurate with the opportunities will call for a great increase in the per capita consumpation of timber and particularly of construction and saw timber.

The following table sets forth the per capita consumption and per capita forest area for representative timber importing nations of Europe.

Timber consumption and Forest Area on a per capita basis. *

Nation	Comsumption per capita in cubic feet (English)			Area in forest per capita, in mow (English)	
	Total	For fuel.	For saw timber	Actual.	Required for all needs
England					
Germany	25.6	12.8	12.8	.60	12.8
France	36.6	17.8	18.8	3.60	4.50
Holland	24.6	17.7	6.9	3.67	3.75
Average	13.3	2.8	10.3	.72	2.00
(Arithmetical)	25.0	12.8	12 2	2.14	3.31

From the table it is apparent that the fuel consumption approximates the saw timber consumption, although large quantities of coal and peat are used in the centers of population. In the average high forest of broad leaved and coniferous tree species about half of the material has been found over wide areas to be suitable for fuel in the form of branches, short ends and misshapen trees. Such material generally furnishes the fuel supply of the rural communities. The remainder of the material makes ties, saw logs, poles and construction timber. It is to be noted that the average area in forest per capita is over two mow (6 mow to 1 acre). But to produce the total amount consumed per capita, an average of over three mow in forest is needed.

In the absence of data on the wood consumption of China the application of these results to Chinese conditions must be by estimate only. Keeping in mind that the Chinese have developed, out of necessity, an economy in the use of materials to a greater degree than Europeans, and in the second place, for the sake of conservatism a preliminary goal for China proper is set as one mow of forest area per capita. This will serve to fix definitely in mind the problem of reforestation for the Hsien and provinces. The percentage of area to be covered by forest will vary with the density of population and may need to be altered accordingly for a practical preliminary basis. But when this goal is reached

for China proper scarcely more than 7 percent of the land area will then be in forest, whereas 25 to 30 percent should be in forest ultimately.

Thereafter it will be necessary to aim at a larger per capita area. With this much area in forests producing saw timber, not fuel wood only, China will be capable of progressing with greater rapidity in the development of her natural resources and in providing her people with the comforts and the opportunities of a greater civilization.—*From the University of Nanking Magazine.*

Will Commission Government Work in China?

BY CHEN TSUNG HSI

IS it not a wonder that China has been left without government for so long a time; and yet her people go just as peacefully and normally as with a government? Indeed, China is creating political history!

Since the fight between Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu, Hsu Shih-chang resigned as the President of the Republic. Then opportunely Li Yuan hung succeeded with the appellation of de jure president. During this interval which was a critical one, there came up an outcry for a commission form of government after the pattern of Switzerland, strongly and principally supported by Chang Tai-yi, the Chinese leteratus and politician, But that outcry was not loud enough. Hence, no popular approval. Only a handful of supporters. Later another game was played which is more serious and lawless. Tsao Kun, the Chihi leader, itched for the presidency, and so put Li Yun-hung to flight in a partisan fashion. That caused political disturbances. That too made anarchy prevail even till the present. Now in order to tide over the crisis, the same slogan for a commission form of government—once more bubbles out. On seeing the frequent failure of the experiments of both presidential and cabinet system of government, nine people out of ten prefer the suggestion on the ground that it is the only alternative. Speakers take it as a subject; newspapermen, as news; politicians and officials, as a means to cope with the public; and so on; and so forth. Truly the din is unanimous.

Government by commission is the outstanding political achievement of Switzerland. The legislative chamber is marked by no sharp distinction from those in other nations. It is bicameral. It exercises legislative, executive and judicial powers. But the only note worthy difference lies in the executive body which is a sort of committee. This body, herefore, needs discussion at length.

The constitution says, "The supreme directive and executive authority of the confederation shall be exercised by a Federal Council, composed of seven members. These seven members are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session of the National and State Councils. Usually they are selected from among the members of the two Houses. "Nominally, the term is three years; practically it is variable, for whenever the National Council is dissolved prior to the expiration of its triennial period the new assembly proceeds to choose a new Federal Council. Two officials, designated respectively as president of the Confederation and vice-president of the Federal Council are elected annually by the Assembly from among the seven members of the Council. A retiring president may not be elected president or vice-president for the succeeding year; nor may any member occupy the vice-presidency during two consecutive years. By custom the vice-president regularly succeeds to the presidency. The functions of the president, as such, hardly extend beyond presiding over the deliberations of the Council, exercising a general supervision over the conduct of administration and representing the Republic, at home and abroad, on ceremonial occasions. He has no more actual power than any of his six colleagues. Like them, he takes charge of an executive "political" department, including the direction of foreign affairs—and gives most of his time to its management. He receives annually twenty thousand francs a year which is but two thousand more than is paid his associates."[1]

"The work of administration is divided among seven departments, as follows; political (including not only foreign but also domestic affairs), justice, and police, interior, military affairs, imposts and finance, posts and railways and commerce, and industry, and agriculture . . . ."[2] Each departmert has a head through a considerable number of years, who enjoys a larger measure of independence today than formerly. "A quorum of the Council consists of four members and no member may absent himself from a session without excuse. Except on questions of appointment, voting is viva voce; and an abstract of proceedings is published in the official gazette of the Republic."[3]

"In the Assembly is vested ultimate authority and in the event of a clash of policies, what the assembly orders, the council performs."[4]

"The functions of the Council are executive, legislative and judicial. One of the executive side, it is the duty of the body to execute the laws and resolutions of the Confederation and the judgements of the Federal Court; to watch over the external interests of the Republic and to manage foreign affairs; to safe-guard the welfare, external and internal, of the State; to make such appointments as are not intrusted to any other agency; to administer the national financies, frame and introduce the budget and submit accounts of receipts and expenses; to supervise the conduct of all federal officers and employees; to enforce the observance of the federal constitution and the guaranty of the cantonal constitutions; and to manage the federal military establishment. In the domain of legislation, it is the duty of the council to introduce bills and resolutions into the Federal Assembly and to give its opinion upon the proposals submitted to it by the chambers or by the cantons; also to submit to the assembly at each regular session on account of its own administration, to-gether with a report upon the internal conditions and the foreign relations of the Republic. The council has no veto upon the Assembly's measures. Judicial functions are such as arise from the fact that there are in Switzerland no administrative courts, so that the varied kinds of administrative cases which have been withheld from the jurisdiction of Federal Tribunal are in practice dealt with directly by the Federal Council, with appeal, as a rule, to the Assembly."[5]

The people of Switzerland very actively participate in the government. They enjoy the referendum and initiative, which for lack of space can not be described here.

So much for the procedure of the commission government or the Swiss system of government. Now let us comment upon it.

1. Arguments pro.

(a) Under the commission system of government, leaders of every party are brought into cooperation. So then party strife can be avoided to a considerable degree.

(b) Members of each department of the Federal Council are so independent that they could work efficiently and honestly and could whole-heartedly perform their duty without the coloring of any party.

(c) When there is a conflict between the executive and legislative bodies, the latter is empowered to consider the case. That easily remedies the collision. If the government is by cabinet, then the struggle between parliament and cabinet draws out indefinitely. So with the presidential system.

(d) Under the supervision and guidance of the legislature. no member of the council could become autocratic.

(e) Voters are allowed to deliberate and decide upon any bill of capital importance submitted by the council. That can kill the bad feeling between the executive and legislative. That is "government by the people, for the people, and of the people."

(f) Switzerland has experimented with the system and its results are crowned with success. Now it is advisable for China, which has failed in the practice of either Presidential or cabinet system, to go the same road.

Because of these above-stated reasons it is not impossible altogether for China to adopt the same system of governmert as Switzerland does.

2. Arguments Con.

(a) The power of the legislative body is too wide. So it very easily establishes absolutism of the legislature.

(b) Such a system can be applied only in a small-scale of country where people are highly educated in politics, public opinion is strong and well organized. But in China all is otherwise—vast area, dense population, poor education, unorganized and unreliable public opinion—only a little awakening of national and patriotic aspirations. How can she disrupt her deep-rooted political system and blindly imitate the Swiss one. The scheme is impossible and artificial.

1. Ogg; The Governments of Europe, page, 598.
2. Ogg; The Governments of Europe, page, 598.
3. Ogg; The Governments of Europe, page, 599.
4. Ogg; The Governments of Europe, page, 599.
5. Ogg; The Governments of Europe, page, 599 600,

STEEL

The Backbone of Civilization

Like many other arts, the knowledge of smelting and working in iron came from the East.

The extensive use of the celebrated "wootz," or steel of India, for the famous Damascus sword-blades is striking proof of the ancient civilization of India.

The hieroglyphics recording the civilization of ancient Egypt carved on their obelisks and temples of porphyry are supposed to have been made with tools of this same Indian steel.

The Roman colonists in Britain left the imprint of their civilization on England largely because they were the first makers of iron on any large scale in that country.

It was the "smith" or armourer in Saxon days who was, as it were, the rivet that held society together. He was a nail maker and horseshoer—made spades and hoes for the farmer, bolts and fastenings for the lord's castle, gates and chains for his draw-bridge. The civilization of his time revolved around his ability to work in steel.

Today our travel on land, sea or by air depends on steel. Our sky-scrapers, our watchsprings—our dreadnaughts, our motor-boats—our frontiers, our fences—our telegraph system—our pleasures and our protection—all depend upon steel.

Steel is the symbol of civilization. Hand in hand civilization and steel open and broaden the channels of intercourse among nations and aid in the establishment of that closer friendship among nations which is civilization.

United States Steel Products Co.

30 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

Sole Distributors for

CARNEGIE STEEL CO.	AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.
ILLINOIS STEEL CO.	NATIONAL TUBE CO.
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.	TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD CO.
AMERICAN SHEET & TINPLATE CO.	MINNESOTA STEEL CO.
THE LORAIN STEEL CO.	CANADIAN STEEL CORPORATION

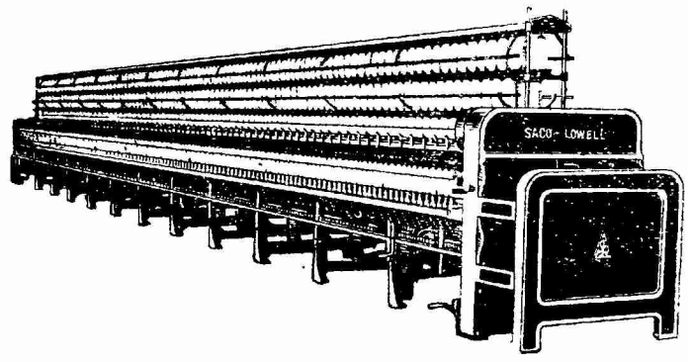
Branches and warehouses in all the principal cities of the world

PEKING OFFICE: NO. 22 WU LIANG TA JEN HUTUNG.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: UNION BUILDING—1 CANTON ROAD.

TOKYO OFFICE: NO. 19 NAKADORI, MARUNOUCHI.

26-519



SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

Manufacturers of

Textile Machinery

Complete equipment—from Opening and Picking through Spinning, Twisting and Warp Preparatory Machinery

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Exclusive Agents for China

Shanghai Outports

(c) Experience shows that the members of the council hold their office usually longer than they should. That undoubtedly fosters bureaucracy and thwarts democracy.

(d) The responsibility of the members of the Federal Council is not concentrated in as much as their function is differentiated. Further, the work may not be efficient and honest so long as there is no system of "checks and balances."

(e) The coalition of diverse party leaders may make affairs dull on account of the absence of interpellation and question or other effective opposition in the legislatuer.

(f) The form of government does not mean very much. The reason why China fails is not because of adopting the English system, American system or what not but because of employing corrupt, selfish, rotten, good-for-nothing operators of the governmental machinery. The question of men is a fundamental one. Without satisfactorily settling this very question, China's politics can never be brightened, whatever the system of government may be. In Switzerland the Commission form of government is truly efficient, economic, honest, just, democratic, and so admirable. But in China it may not be so. It may go the other way. Do you not see that the history, custom, geographical condition is different: Not to mention others, even the seven members of the Federal Counicl without a spot on character are badly lacking.

So much for the arguments. Now in conclusion, it seems clear that under the present state of society any form of government is an impossibility. Only *immediate revolution* for changing the hearts of men from bottom up—the better to sweep off totally the present makers, politicians and militarists—can get rid of the serious disease. Only *immediate revolution* can get results.

In the September issue of the China *Weekly Review*, Mr. J. R. Muir discusses at much length how to set up the commission government in China today. But he does not touch even a little bit upon the merits and demerits of the government to be ushered in. Sir Robert Ho Tung, a Hongkong financier, is on the right track when he attempts to initiate a Round-table Conference of leaders of diverse cliques. But how far can a conference solve irreconcilables and political problems? History exhibits a multitude of conferences—conferences of the seventh and eighth years of the Republic, Treaty of Paris, Congress of Vienna, the Versailles Conference, the Washington Conference, and so on. What do they permanently accomplish? In one year a conference meets, while in another war follows. It seems that history repeats itself. These words are not based upon pessimism, nor do they aim at disparaging Sir Robert—not at all, for his suggestion deserves support; but because it is obviously and completely impossible to deal with our pressing problems by a mere gathering of delegates arround a table. *Only a determined and purposeful effort to cleanse and purify the aims of China's struggling leaders can be of any use.*

University of Nanking.

Nanking, China Oct. 8, 1923.

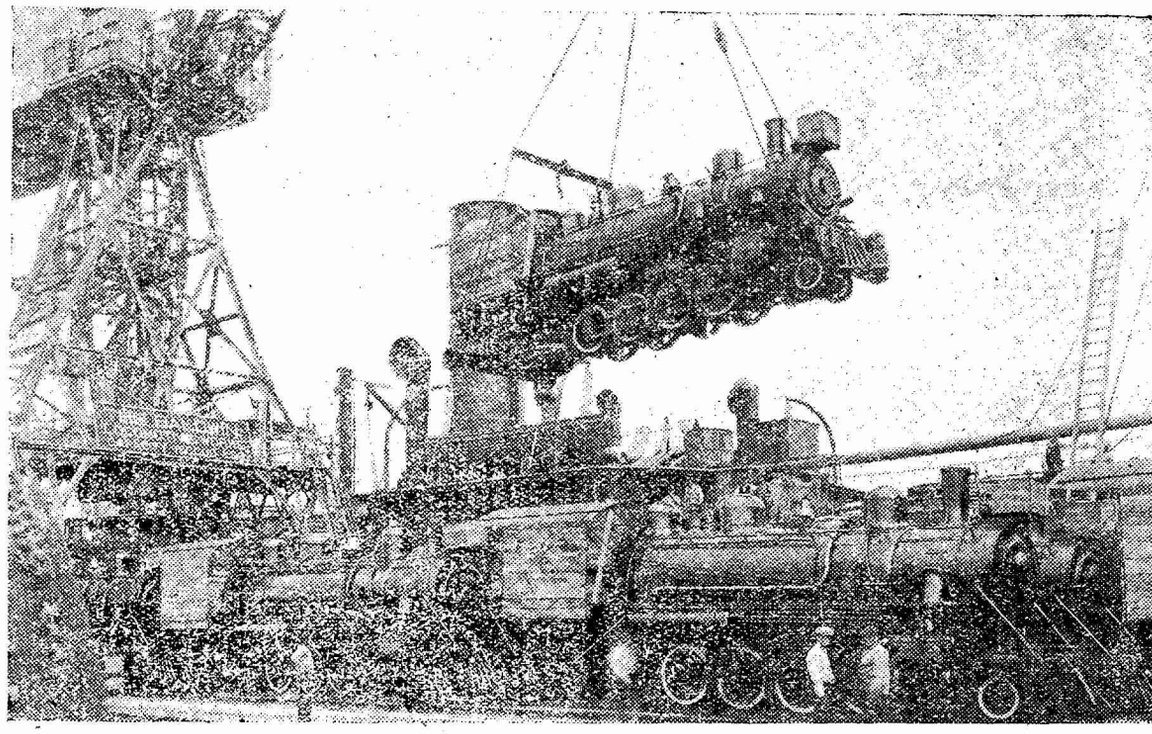
The "Wrongs" Which the Filipinos Have Suffered

The Filipinos want independence and considering the wrongs they have suffered at the hands of this country, their desire for freedom is not surprising. We have compelled the Filipino to go to school, clean up his premises, build roads and bridges, observe sanitary regulations and maintain order. Small wonder that he resents these indignities and wishes to be free of them. Probably nobody in this country cares much about it one way or the other. If it were desired to punish the Filipino, letting him have his freedom would be as good a way as any. But since this country is always committing itself to some eleemosynary project it is likely it will go ahead with the one in the Philippines. It does have bad luck, though, in its eleemosynary adventures. A matter of twenty-five years ago it went down and freed Cuba from Spain, and the Cubans are indignant about it yet.

The Filipinos could learn a good deal about the annoyances of freedom by studying the history of this country. We fought eight years to free ourselves from the yoke of Great Britain and nobody has been satisfied since the surrender at Yorktown.—*From the Saturday Evening Post.*

BALDWIN

Twenty-five Baldwin Mikados For Chilean State Railways Speedily Built And Shipped Complete For Road Service



WITH our most complete facilities for purchasing raw material and the fabrication of all locomotive parts, and our unexcelled shipping facilities, we are well equipped to accept orders to any specifications from railroad companies in any part of the world.

The illustration shows the loading of six Mikado (2-8-2) Type locomotives built for the Chilean State Railways from our own docks at our Eddystone Plant. These locomotives were ordered March 1, 1923, and the first shipment was made June 9. The remaining nineteen locomotives each completely assembled for service, followed quickly.

Baldwin Locomotives are giving long years of constant service on many of the principal railways of the world.

Pacific Commercial Co., Manila, P. I., and New York

Sale & Frazar, Ltd. Tokyo & New York

Andersen, Meyer & Co.

PEKING SHANGHAI TIENTSIN

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A. Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

LOCOMOTIVES

26-521

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
EVERLASTING AS THE HIMALAYAS
INCORPORATED

What the Late President Harding Thought about Life Insurance

(as expressed in a letter written by him shortly before his death)

"In my opinion the service done by the life insurance companies of America in enabling men and women to accumulate during their productive years a fund which will make them care-free and independent when their working days are past is second only to that great service they render our country by protecting its homes in the event of the death of the husband and father. Making adequate provisions for his own old age is a duty that each man owes to himself and to the community. Any institution which helps our citizens to perform this duty is doing constructive work for the nation as a whole as well as a valuable service to the individuals who take advantage of the opportunities offered."

Asia Life Insurance Co., Inc.

Operating under American Charter

Main Office: 3 Canton Road, Shanghai 'Phone C. 8000

Branch Offices:

CANTON — Missions Building
HANKOW — 1 Tungting Road
PEKING — 144 Hatamen Street
TSINANFU — Corner of 5th R'd & 3rd Main R'd.
TIENTSIN — 65 Rue de France

Agencies in principal cities throughout China

26-522

Ningpo, China's Gloucester

(A translation by Iting T. Wang, instructor at Ningpo Middle School, of an article by Chen Hsuin-ching, printed in the Ningpo Daily News. Mr. Chen is the principal of the Ningpo Technical School, and is considered one of the six best literati of Tsz-ch'i, one of the seven districts of Ningpo Fu. Mr. Chen has long been connected with the Chekiang Fishery Board, and his article is authoritative.)

ONE needs but a fleeting view of Ningpo to know that it is a fishing town. Like Gloucester and Cape Cod towns on the New England coast, essence of fish permeates the air, there seems to be no end of fish-shops, the river bristles with masts, fishing tackle is in evidence on every side. Fishing is the life of Ningpo, and the center from which dried and salt fish are distributed throughout central China. Schools and organizations have grown up for improving the industry and affording protection and relief to those engaged or dependent upon it. It is estimated that the sea yields Ningpo an annual income of something like $ 3,500,000.

The area fished by the Ningpo fisherman comprises about 28,000 square miles. The grounds extend northeast from Ningpo to within a couple of hundred miles of the Japan Sea thence south to a point a hundred miles east of Ningpo. All manner of sea-going craft, from sampans to deep-sea going junks, go fishing. To say that to the foreigner they and their crews are picturesque is almost to say nothing.

The fishing periods are divided into four seasons: February to May, June and July, August and September, and October to January. The first and last seasons, or the period from October to May is the most productive. The catches are chiefly cutter fish, "force" fish, small and large yellow fish, fork fish, sword fish, girdle fish, shoe-bottom fish, plate fish, tiger fish, lobsters, crabs, eels and sharks.

The fishermen in shallow water are equipped for the most part with nets, basket traps and forks. The traps are set when the tide is full, and gathered in when it has ebbed. Net fishing is divided into four classes. The first is called the slip net, and is tied to the front of a boat. All sorts of fish up to sharks are caught in this manner. Another net is the tide net, set when the tide is running full. A third net is

$ 1,500.00

For a Practical Peace Plan for China

Through the cooperation of a number of prominent foreigners and Chinese, the China Weekly Review is enabled to announce herewith two prizes totalling $1,500 in Chinese currency for the most practical plan for solving China's internal political problem. The person presenting the best plan in the opinion of the judges will receive $1,000 and the person submitting the next best plan will be awarded the second prize of $500.

Competition Open to All

The competition is open to all Chinese and also to foreign residents of China, the only condition being that manuscripts containing the suggestions must be received in the office of the China Weekly Review before January 1, 1924, at which time they will be examined by the judges and the prizes awarded. The plans receiving prizes will be published in the Chinese and foreign press of China and also abroad.

Suggestions to Contestants

Persons desiring to submit plans for the solution of China's internal political problem should remember the important element of practicability; which means a consideration of the actual conditions which exist in China; the adoption of a workable constitution; control of communications; maintenance of internal order affecting the security of the lives and property of both Chinese and foreigners; reconstruction of China in accordance with the hopes and ideals of the statesmen of the leading nations of the world as expressed in the deliberations and results of the Washington Conference.

Manuscripts may be submitted in either the Chinese or English languages. Those submitted in English should be typewritten on one side of the paper only. The names and addresses of the writers of manuscripts should be placed in a sealed envelope accompanying the manuscript when sent to the office of the China Weekly Review. No limit is to be placed upon the length of manuscripts, but the plans most clearly and succinctly expressing the ideas of the writers will naturally receive most favorable attention.

The judges who will consider the various plans submitted will be of American, British and Chinese nationalities with no present political affiliations either in China or abroad.

The names of the foreigners and Chinese cooperating with the Review in the offer of the foregoing prizes will be announced at the conclusion of the competition. All manuscripts should be submitted as early as possible to the Editor of the

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China.

◉懸獎徵文

◉文題「弭除中國內爭之實際辦法」

徵報得中外名碩數人之贊助特懸兩獎共計銀一千五百元徵求解決中國國內政治問題之切實可行計劃揭曉之前由評判員於應徵文稿中選定最優次優二篇前者得第一獎銀一千元後者得第二獎銀五百元惟文稿必無論中國人或外人之僑居中國者皆可應徵須於民國十三年即一九二四年一月一日以前寄交徵報主筆彼時由評判員選定最優次優二名隨即給獎并將其原文或譯稿印送國內中西報章及國外各報披露之

應徵諸君於屬稿時須注重實際方面之諸要點例如(一)注意現在國內之實在情形(二)採取一種利於實行之憲法(三)管理交通事業(四)維持有關中外人生命財產之治安(五)依據各國政治家在華盛頓會議席上與夫決議案內所表示之希望與觀念而改造中國文稿用中文或英文均可惟用英文者須用打字機清稿其所用之紙祇許一面打字應徵諸君須將其姓名與住址書於另一紙上單獨用一信封封固附同文稿寄交本報文稿不拘長短惟文意最清晰朗達者當然較爲能得讀者之注意將來擔任評判諸君爲中英美三國人與當今中外政治毫無關係者贊助茲舉之中外人士之姓名容於本徵文揭曉之時發表之

上海密勒氏評論報謹啓

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus....U. S. $10,000,000.00

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BARCELONA	MADRID
BATAVIA	MANILA
BOMBAY	PANAMA
CALCUTTA	PEKING
CANTON	RANGOON
CEBU	SAN FRANCISCO
COLON	SANTO DOMINGO
DAIREN	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
HARBIN	SOERABAYA
HONGKONG	TIENTSIN
KOBE	TOKIO
	YOKOHAMA

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

26-524

small and pulled in by men on shore, yielding only small fish. The square net is tied to four bamboo poles. These methods of fishing are age-old and the simplest. Fishing with hooks is performed by attaching thousands of hooks, each three feet apart to lines which are floated on the sea. Fishermen usually carry their line and hooks to sea in 50 or more baskets, each basket having a line with 80 hooks.

Salted and dried fish have the largest market, canned fish ranking second. At Tungsa Kwoh, 10 li from Tinghai, is a large factory where fish are dried, salted and canned. The product is marketed in Hangchow, Shanghai, Ningpo, Nanking, Shao Hsing and Wenchow, principally.

Engaged in the Ningpo fishing industry, are 2,000 large boats, 1,000 medium sized, and 1,600 small boats. A boat catches anywhere from 1,000 to 100,000 catties of fish in a year. Averaging the 4,600 boats at 8,000 catties per boat, the annual yield is estimated at 36,000,000 catties. A catty of fish brings from four to forty cents. Taking 10 cents as an average, a conservative estimate of income is placed at $3,500,000 annually.

Shell-fish have been imported into China from Japan for the past 20 years. The headquarters of the business was formerly at Kobe, but it is now at Shanghai, and the price has quadrupled. The annual import reaches a value of about $40,000. From America, yearly China imports some 100,000 cases of salmon, running to a value of $1,500,000. The same salmon is found in the waters off Ningpo, but cannot be caught by the methods which have hitherto been employed by the Chinese fishermen. It is in hopes of getting the trade now given abroad that efforts are being made by the government to improve the old Chinese ways of fishing.

In January 1918, the ministry of agriculture sent an agent to Tinghai to open an institute for teaching improved methods of fishing. The institute has been held annually ever since, lasting from January to March. During other months of the year, men from the institute are sent to the fishing grounds for practical demonstration of better fishing methods. The institute is now carried on by a head, three officers and two teachers, and accommodates about 20 fishermen at a time. No tuition or boarding fees are charged. The institute is popular, and the benefit of its work is noticeable.

There are other extensive plans for development of the fishing industry. In addition to the institute of the ministry of agriculture, there is the Model Factory of Water Produce and a Provincial Fishing Board. These institutions aim not only to improve the implements and methods of the Ningpo and Chekiang fishermen, but also to afford them protection.

In the fourth year of the Republic, the Chekiang provincial assembly approved a measure for the organization of a Model Factory of Water Produce. The factory was built at Tinghai in January 1917, just outside the Parade Ground. Fifty-three mow were set aside for the factory, which at present consists of 12 office rooms, 16 work rooms, two pan and kitchen rooms, three frying rooms, 24 salting rooms, three warehouses, 18 dormitories and a gate house. There is a 60 foot brick chimney in the plant, which altogether, cost $26,000. The provincial treasury of Chekiang grants $30,000 yearly to the factory, whose annual running expenses amount to about $1,000.

There are 17 employes: the head of the school, two instructors, three assistant instructors, treasurer, secretary, cashier, five salesmen, a conductor, engineer, and superintendent, and, in addition to these five servants. The factory is divided into six departments: the managing, canning, salt and drying, manufacturing, bones and shell, and sales. The products are five: salt fish, dried fish, canned fish, chemically preserved fish, and shelled fish.

The Chekiang Over-sea Fishing Board, founded in 1920, is located at Chusan. Fei Shi-ling, former member of the Chekiang provincial board, is general director. There are branch offices of the board at Ling-hai and Yiang-chia, the directors of these receiving appointment from the general director. The board has a treasurer and secretary, four inspectors and a council of 12 members. It meets annually, giving attention particularly to investigations of the fishing industry, management of the institutes, protection of the fisheries, their development, collection of taxes on fishing boats, and supervision of the provincial funds expended in the interest of the industry.

JEWELRY & CURIOS

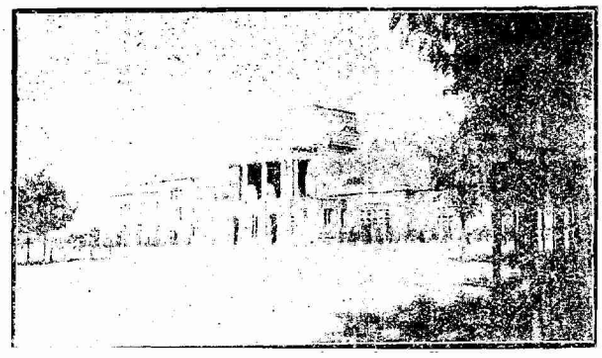
Diamonds, Pearls, Jades, Wrist Watches

TUCK CHANG & CO.

67 Broadway

LIKE A
LANDMARK
DIGNIFIED BY YEARS OF SERVICE
THE
"CAPSTAN"
LABEL
HAS BEEN A DIRECTING SIGN
TO
DISCRIMINATING SMOKERS
MEDIUM STRENGTH
CAPSTAN
Navy Cut
Cigarettes
W.D.&H.O.Wills
Bristol & London
50 Cigarettes
MAGNUMS
MEDIUM STRENGTH
CAPSTAN
Navy Cut
Cigarettes
W.D.&H.O.WILLS
Bristol&London
Registered Trade Mark
H SIZE

The Tsinanfu Station Hotel



Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway running from Tsingtao to Tsinan is 394.06 kilometres in length, and has 50 stations on the main line and six on branch lines. It has over 350 bridges, and 1,840 pieces of rolling stock, including about 100 locomotives, 1,600 freight cars, 130 passenger cars. The lines run through the most important and historical places of Shantung Province, while the surrounding towns and cities abound in picturesque scenery. In order to give every facility to the travelling public, this railway has joined the Domestic Through Traffic arrangements with the Chinese Government Railways.

Asia Banking Corporation

美國友華銀行

Capital, Fully Paid.....G. $4,000,000
Surplus.....G. $ 200,000

An American bank rendering complete service for trade with the Orient and all other parts of the world

HEAD OFFICE : 35 Broadway, NEW YORK
HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT
SHANGHAI

G. A. TISDALL — *General Manager in the Orient*
R. BUCHAN — *Manager*

Corner of Kiukiang & Kiangse Roads

Telephone Central 1324

This Bank is a depository of the United States Government and is therefore prepared to cash *unregistered* War Savings Certificates of the 1918 Series.

BRANCHES

SHANGHAI	HANKOW	KOBE
CANTON	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HONGKONG	PEKING	SAN FRANCISCO

Who's Who in China

General Chao Erh-sun
趙爾巽字次珊

General Chao Erh-sun is a descendant of a Chinese Banner family. He was born in 1846. He became a provincial graduate in 1867 and a metropolitan graduate or chin shih in 1874. In the same year—1874—he was made a Hanlin with the degree of Pien Hsin or Hanlin compiler of the College of Hanlins. The first official position General Chao held was that of assistant examiner for the provincial examinations of Hupei. Subsequently he was appointed a Supervising Censor of the Board of Works. In 1893 he became a prefect in the province of Kueichow and soon he was promoted to be a Ping Pei Tao or Taotai with power over military forces in the Kuangtung Province. In April 1895 General Chao was appointed Judicial Commissioner of Anhui Province and sometime later he was transferred to the Province of Shensi. In November 1898 General Chao was appointed financial commissioner of Kansu and Hsinkiang. In 1902 he was transferred to be financial commissioner of Shansi province. In 1903 General Chao became Governor of Hunan. In August 1914 he was called to Peking and was given the position of acting president of the board of revenue. In May 1915 he was appointed Tartar general of Mukden with the concurrent post at Peking of vice-president of the board of war. Later he became governor of the metropolitan district and concurrently director of the imperial household affairs. In May 1917 General Chao was appointed Viceroy of Szechuan. He did not assume this office however and in September of the same year he was appointed viceroy of Hu-Kuang Provinces with the brevet title of president of the board of war and that of president of the censorate. In March 1918 General Chang was transferred to act as Viceroy of Szechuan with the concurrent posts of Tartar general of Chengtu and the assistant

OREGON PINE

purchased from The Robert Dollar Company is of the highest grade, coming from our own forests, cut in our own mills and brought to China on our own boats. We have supplied

Sleepers

to the various China government owned railways and to various mining companies, and the reports as to long life and satisfaction have resulted in repeat orders.

Bridge Ties

must be specially cut and suitable for bridge work, and Oregon pine is used more than any other woods for this purpose. The same applies to

Crossing Timbers

When you are in the market for lumber of any kind—Oregon pine, Philippine woods, sleepers or construction lumber, just remember that they can all be

SUPPLIED BY

any one of our branch offices at Tientsin, Hankow, Peking, Hongkong. We also have yards at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Nanking.

For rates and space apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING, 3 CANTON ROAD

BRANCH OFFICES

HANKOW—PEKING—TIENTSIN—ICHANG—CHUNGKING—KOBE—HONGKONG
MANILA—SINGAPORE—CALCUTTA

26-527

"Y and E" DIRECT NAME FILING SYSTEM

With this filing system you will be able to speed up your filing department. By actual tests, the Y & E Direct Name Filing System has cut down finding and filing time to less than 10 seconds in hundreds of progressive offices. Easy to install and operate—so fool-proof that misfiling is almost impossible: ask for details about this superior filing system TODAY.

Business Equipment Corporation
83 Szechuen Road Tel. C-83

PUNG WO

Also Known as

Mah Chang	Mah Cheuk
Mah Jongg	Mah Juck
Mah Diao	Pung Chow
Mah Choh	Pe Ling

Game of a Hundred Intelligences
The Royal Game of China
A Game for Young and Old

Largest Manufacturer of Chinese Dominoes

PUNG WO
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
3 Canton Road, Shanghai
General Agents
Mei Ren Co., Inc.

director-General of the Salt Administration. These posts he held until April 1911 when he was appointed Viceroy of Manchuria having under his control all the Tartar Generals of the three provinces. In March 1912, the First Year of the Republic, a Bill was passed in the provisional assembly in Peking placing him upon an equal footing with the Tutuhs of Kirin and Heilungkiang. He was subsequently made a full general and awarded the Second Order of Merit and First Order of Chiaho. As Tutuh of Fengtien, General Chao was given supreme control of military and diplomatic affairs in the three Manchurian Provinces. He resigned from this post on November 3, 1912 and subsequently was appointed director general of the Ching History Compilation Bureau, which position he is still holding. General Chao was one of the "Four Friends of Sungshan" of ex-President Yuan-Shih-kai, the other three being Hsu Shih-chang, Li Ching-hsi and Chang Chien. General Chao has been president of the board of directors of the Hsiangshan Childrens' Home, in the Western Hills, Peking, which was founded by ex-Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling after the 1917 fall flood in the Province of Chihli.

Dr. Ch'en Chin-t'ao
陳錦濤字潤生

Dr. Ch'en Chin-T'ao was born at Nan Hai Hsien, Kuangtung Province, in 1870. He received his education and was graduated from Queen's College, Hongkong. After graduation he became instructor at Queen's College and later went north and became professor at Pei Yang University. Dr. Ch'en went to America in 1901 to pursue his higher education with government support. He studied Mathematics and Social Science at Columbia University during 1901-1902. After graduating with the degree of M. S. in 1902, he entered Yale University and studied Political Economy and was graduated with the degree of Ph. D. in 1906, the subject of his doctor's thesis being "Societary Circulation." Dr. Ch'en returned to China in 1906

Different

You know
what you've
always wanted
a cigarette to do.

Chesterfields
do it.

They not only
please your taste
(other cigarettes
do that) but they
do more.

They give
to your smoking
an enjoyment
so complete
so full
so entirely different
that there's only
one way
to describe it—

"They Satisfy"

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

26-529

The Premier Railroad of America

The compartment observation car on the all-steel **ORIENTAL LIMITED** adds the crowning feature to a superb train. Four compartments are provided offering privacy and seclusion. Each compartment has two wide individual berths, also lavatory and toilet. At the rear end of the car is a luxuriously furnished observation room with comfortable leather upholstered chairs, a writing desk, stationery, post cards, newspapers, illustrated weeklies, magazines, U. S. mail box, etc. A large end window reaching to the floor and large plate glass side windows enable the tourist to obtain an excellent view of passing scenery. On the recessed rear platform, one may enjoy to the limit the fresh air and unsurpassed scenery

The Oriental Limited

On your next trip see that your ticket between Seattle-Tacoma and Chicago and Eastern cities reads

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Route of the Famous Oriental Limited

A. G. HENDERSON

General Agent for the Orient — Robert Dollar Building, Shanghai — Telephone C. 6374

and was the same year made a Hanlin by the Imperial Court. He held successively the following positions in the Ching Regime: Educational Inspector at Canton; Educational Inspector at Peking; Inspector of the Ta-Ching Government Bank; Chief of the Budget Department of the Board of Finance; Chief of the Department of Statistics of the same Board; Vice-Director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving; Chairman of the Currency Reform Commission; Vice-Governor of the Ta-Ching Government Bank; Member of the Tzu Cheng Yuan; Vice-President of the Board of Finance in Yuan Shih-kai's Cabinet. Early in 1912 Dr. Ch'en was appointed Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government. Later he was Chinese Representative to the International Conference of Chambers of Commerce held in Boston. He was also the Commissioner sent to select a site for the Chinese Government Pavilion at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. San Francisco. In September 1912 Dr. Ch'en was appointed Director of the Audit Bureau under the Cabinet. This appointment was made sometime before his return to China. In October 1913 he was appointed Financial Commissioner to Europe. For a long time Dr. Ch'en acted as Advisor to the President. June 23rd, 1916, Dr. Ch'en was appointed Minister of Finance and to hold concurrently the post of Director General of the Salt Administration. On June 30 he was appointed concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs. This latter position he held until October 1916. In May 1917 he was removed from the Finance post as a result of a plot by political opponents. He was charged with embezzling public funds and was prosecuted by the court. In February 1918 he was exonerated by special mandate of the President.

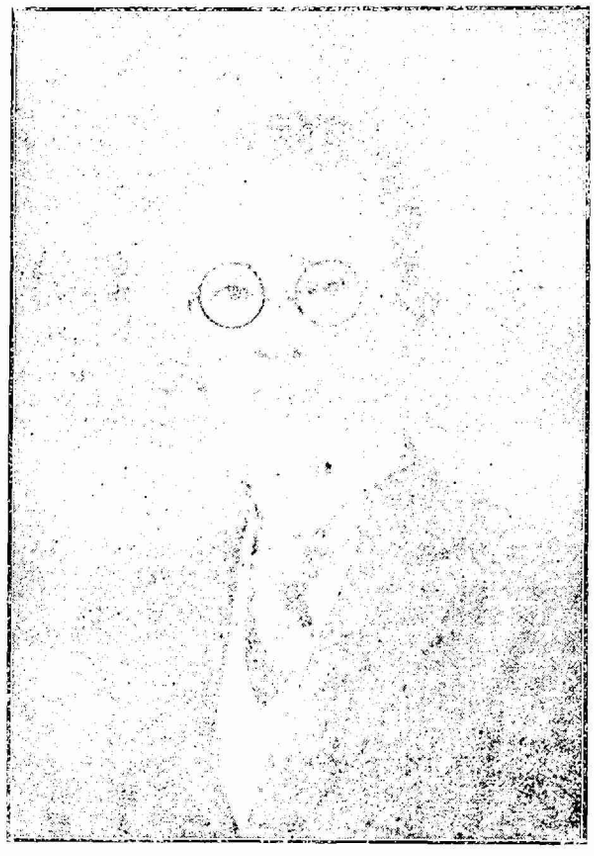
In 1920 Dr. Ch'en, being recognized as one of China's best financial experts, was appointed Minister of Finance by the Canton Military Government. He is the author of many standard works among which are "Distribution of Wealth," "Public Schools in the Four Countries." He has been awarded the Second Order of Pao-Kuang Tashou Chiaho.

U. S. Commercial Attache Returns from Japan

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache for China, recently returned from Japan where he was detailed for work following the earthquake by the U. S. State Department. Mr. Arnold spoke before the American Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, November 13, at the Union Club. He outlined in a detailed manner the actual conditions existing in the earthquake area and Japan in general, and stated it was distinctly to the credit of American relations with Japan that the Americans were the first to come to the assistance of the stricken peoples, and that they have contributed in the most generous and most effective manner to the relief. American prestige has been enhanced in a marked degree. G. $20,000,000 represents the aggregate of American contributions, and listed among the various supplies sent from the United States was included lumber, rice, vegetables, flour, hospital supplies, bedding and cots, building materials, kerosene, Ford Constabulary, trucks, and other things.

Similarly, said Mr. Arnold, the American Embassy in Tokio, although it lost its own property, stood by and placed its organization in a position to render relief during the needful days. Ambassador Woods will live long in the memories of the communities of devastated regions for the untiring manner in which he headed the American relief.

Mr. Arnold also referred to the work being done by the Shanghai office of the Commercial Attache, and introduced Messrs. Howard, Watson, and Nelson, assistant trade commissioners, of the Shanghai office. Copies of the report outlining the work were handed out to the members at the meeting.



Mr. Chan Lim Chung

陳廉仲

Chan Lim Chung, of Namhoi, Kwangtung, 36 years of age, is president of the General Chamber of Commerce of Kwangtung and treasurer of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, an organized army of civilians with military training and equipment prepared for local defence, Mr. Chan is right hand man of the well-known Cantonese merchant, Chan Lim Pak, his elder brother. Chen Lim Chung is a director in many noted local firms and associated with his brother in the compradore office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Shameen, Canton. Like his brother, Lim Pak, Mr. Chan follows pretty closely in the way of giving support to activities for the welfare of the public. The property of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, including lands, building, arms and ammunitions belonging to the generia headquarters of the organization, worth nearly a million dollars is under his direct attention. The fact that the Chinese general Chamber of Commerce at Canton has been able to function at all during the disturbed political situation at Canton has been due largely to his enterprise and executive ability.

H. W.

WALK-OVER SHOES

for Men and Women

Footwear for all Occasions, possessing Style, Quality and Comfort

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

24 Nanking Road, Shanghai

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY — US — RUBBER SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

TYRES	Auto	Motor Top Fabrics
	Truck	Insulated Wire Cables
	Cycle	Rubber Flooring
	Ricksha	Rubber Thread

MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS

Belting—Hose—Packing—Mattings—Molded Specialties

FOOTWEAR

KEDS—RUBBERS OVERSHOES—FELT SLIPPERS

Drug Sundries	*Athletic Goods*	*Clothing*
Water Bottles	Golf Balls	Paincoats
Face Bags	Football Bladders	
Bathing Caps	Sporting Boots	Fabrics
Gloves	Athletic Shoes	

United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.

17 Jinkee Road

Cable Address—RUBEXPORT Tel. C. 1870

Shanghai.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

"Sunshine Belt"

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe
Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

New palatial steamers—

"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"
"PRESIDENT WILSON"
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"
"PRESIDENT TAFT"
"PRESIDENT PIERCE"

Displacement 21,167 tons, length 535 feet, beam 72 feet.

SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

For information regarding freight or passage apply to company's agents at all ports or to Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Co.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board

B. C. Haile—General Agent

1B Nanking Road Tel. C. 5056-5057

Shanghai

Cable address—SOLANO

FREYN, BRASSERT and COMPANY

Consulting and Construction Engineers

Blast Furnace Plants
Steel Works
Rolling Mills
Power Plants
Raw Material Investigation
Appraisals and Reporting

Head Office:
CHICAGO,
U. S. A.
Cable:
FREYN
Chicago

London Office:
38 Victoria St.,
Westminster
Cable:
VILVALLE
London

Through America

via

The Milwaukee Railway

the

WORLD'S LONGEST ELECTRIFIED RAILROAD

Protected by the most efficient safety signals yet in use, for 649 miles over four mountain ranges, mighty electric locomotives haul the splendidly equipped All-Steel Transcontinental Trains

The OLYMPIAN and The COLUMBIAN
daily, Seattle and Tacoma to Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago

"The Pacific Limited"
from San Francisco via Southern Pacific Ry. is operated by "The Milwaukee" Omaha to Chicago

Ask your Steamship Agent or Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Travel Bureau for rail orders and complete information

For sleeping car reservations, write, cable or wireless one of the following representatives

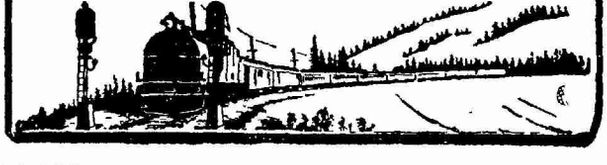
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Cable Address: "Milwaukee"

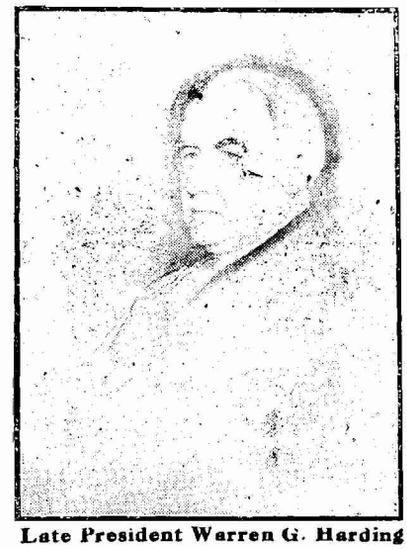
J. F. Bahl
Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.,
Seattle

F. O. Pinn
General Agent
Victoria

C. H. Miles
Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.
San Francisco



Portrait Painter of Late President Harding Visits Shanghai



Late President Warren G. Harding

Mrs. Leonabel Jacobs, who is distinguished from other present day artists as being a noted portrait painter of famous people, arrived in Shanghai recently. Mrs. Jacobs comes to the Orient to study art on the continent of Asia, later returning to her studio in New York by way of Europe, continuing her work along the way. Heretofore Mrs. Jacobs has devoted most of her time to the painting of portraits of persons of international fame, the late President Harding and President Coolidge being included in that list. She had an opportunity of doing some valuable work during the Disarmament Conference convened in the Spring of 1921 at Washington, D. C. An excellent portrait of Madame Wellington Koo, wife of the former Chinese Minister to England and now Minister of Foreign Affairs, Peking, serves as an illustration of some of her endeavors.

President Calvin Coolidge

Mrs. Jacobs is one of the pupils of George de Forest Brush, Cecelia Beaux and Charles Hawthorne, and as was so ably expressed by one in the same field of work, "Mrs. Jacobs paints with a sure hand and breadth of handling of one who does not have to negotiate technical difficulties. Her portraits express much more than just a painting of a personality, they show the keen psyschologist in the painter. Coupled with this is a finished technique and a clarity of color which is refreshing." Mrs. Jacobs did some portrait work while in Shanghai as she will also do in Peking.

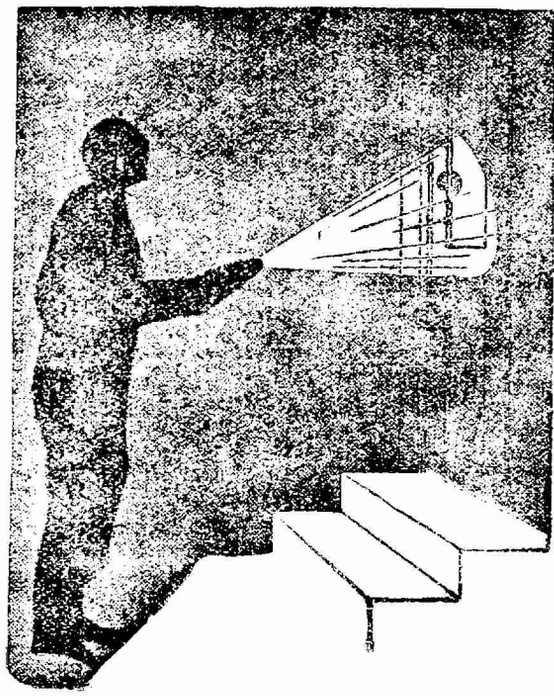
French Decide American Express Can Afford to Lose $30,000 and Acquit Thief

A jury in the Paris Assises rendered a verdict recently which is good-natured perhaps, and has its counterpart only in the acquittal last year of a young man who stole 600,000 francs from Morgan Harjes & Co. and lost it at *chemin de fer* at the Deauville Casino.

James Parker, 25 years old, born in Paris of English parents, disappeared from the Paris offices of the American Express Company last February. It was found he had stolen 475,000 francs (about $30,000). He was arrested several months later and put on trial. He said frankly he had taken the money from time to time to the total charged, which he had spent in furnishing an apartment for his pretty French sweetheart and in having a good time in the Montmartre and elsewhere.

The prosecuting attorney demanded that the jury punish him severely, but Maitre Hesse, for young Parker, observed that youth would be youth and then described the American Express as an enormously rich concern which had made much money exploiting people on French soil and which had made millions in exchange speculation at the expense of the franc, and which did not sufficiently watch its employes, else Parker could never have taken so much, and finally as a company which had too much money anyhow.

After his address the jury deliberated five minutes and acquitted Parker with the admonition that he should pay back the money when able to do so.—New York *Times*, Sept. 29.



He looks for Houses without Yale Locks

The thief is ever looking for houses without YALE locks. An ordinary lock is easy to him. A skeleton key perhaps, or a sharp turn of a little steel pick, and he's in.

TRADE YALE MARK

The Yale Cylinder night latch No. 44 is a combination night-latch and deadlock, offering all the convenience of the spring lock together with the perfect security of the deadlock. We carry a full range of Yale locks for every purpose.

Call and see our selection, or telephone No. C-2342

MUSTARD & CO., INC.

22 MUSEUM ROAD SHANGHAI

ESTABLISHED 1870

EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVES FOR CHINA INCLUDING HONGKONG & MACAO

BRANCHES—HONGKONG CANTON HANKOW TIENTSIN HARBIN MUKDEN

DISTRIBUTING DEPOTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CENTRES THROUGHOUT CHINA

26-533

The Ault & Wiborg China Co.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai

Factories & Headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Established 1878

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing & Lithographic Inks
Dry Colors
Aniline Dyes
Enamels, Paints & Varnishes
Typewriter Ribbons & Carbon Papers
Writing Fluids

DEALERS IN

Printing & Lithographic Machinery of every description
Papers of all kinds
Headquarters in China for supplying every need of Lithographic or Printing shops
Foreign experts in all above lines will give you advice at any time without obligation on your part.

Branch houses carrying stocks at Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin and Manila.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

HEAD OFFICE: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital (paid up).....$ 2,500,000.00
Reserve .....$ 470,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National and International.

Branches and Agencies throughout China.

CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD:

New York City	London	Berlin
San Francisco	Amsterdam	Hamburg
Chicago	Melbourne	Paris
Seattle	Brussels	Tokyo
Honolulu	Auckland	Kobe
Manila	Zurich	Osaka
Singapore	Penang	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

TELEPHONES:

Central 4522, 4523 & 4524, General Office
Central 4532, Foreign Dept. Manager's Office
Central 3251, General Manager's Office

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

Men and Events

George Bourne of the Asia Banking Corporation, who recently returned from America on home leave, has been assigned to the offices of the bank in Tientsin.

George Sellett and W. W. Blume, announce the forming of a partnership for the general practice of law with offices in the Ward building, 24 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Dr. W. W. Peter addressed the members of the Rotary Club at their weekly meeting on Thursday, November 15. He chose as his subject "Medical Relief Work in Japan."

Earl F. Townsend, general Oriental manager for the Admiral Line, Shanghai, planned to depart this week for Japan to meet Captain Dollar, who is en route to Shanghai.

The general manager and staff of *Reuters, Ltd.*, Shanghai will be hosts at a luncheon on Tuesday, November 20, at the New Carlton, in honor of Sir Roderick Jones, K. B. E., chairman and managing director of *Reuters, Ltd.*

The Shanghai College faculty has invited a delegation of American business men to visit the institution on Saturday, November 17. It is hoped a large number will take advantage of this opportunity, bringing their wives and familes.

F. F. Fairman, manager of Dodge and Seymour, expects to depart about November 25 on a five months trip to America. During his absence from Shanghai, L. D. Seymour of the head office in New York will have charge of the Shanghai office.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Line will resume their calls at Manila, beginning with March 1924 sailings of the steamers. The steamship company also announces that passengers will be allowed to remain on board at Hongkong, when the ship is in port.

Mrs. A. R. Hager, wife of Mr. Hager, International Correspondence Schools, Shanghai, returned last week from America where she has been visiting for several months. Accompanying Mrs, Hager to America was their son, who entered the University of California this Fall.

The American Community Church of Shanghai is planning to hold a "Father and Son banquet" on the evening of Friday, November 16, at 7 o'clock, at the Navy Y. M. C. A. All American men are urged to attend this banquet and bring their sons over ten years of age, or other sons. It is hoped a large number will attend.

The death occurred on November 9, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, of William Harry Lowe, of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai. Mr. Lowe was forty-six years old, and has been a resident in China for several years. He is survived by a wife and three children in Shanghai. Funeral services were held at the Bubbling Well cemetery.

According to an announcement recently made in the New York *Times*, the second divorce of a Chinese and a foreign wife, American girl, was decreed in the state of New Jersey recently. The Chinese is George Yu, a laundryman, and Mrs. Ethel La Pont Yu, and the divorce was granted on the ground of desertion.

The engagement of Miss Me Li Kwoh, niece of Drs. P. W. Kuo and T. H. Lee, to Baen E. Lee, business editor of Commercial Press, has been announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Kwoh of Shanghai, at a reception given by the relatives of both families. Miss Kwoh, a graduate of McTyeire High School, is a popular pianist among the younger set and Mr. Lee is a graduate of the University of Chicago and New York University.

G. Luders de Negri, Consul-General for Mexico, arrived in Shanghai, last week after a trip to South China ports and the Philippine Islands Mr. Luders also held a conference with Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, the Mexican Minister in Peking, during his trip in the Orient and one of the decisions reached at this conference was the removal of the Mexican Consulate-General in Hongkong to Shanghai.

FIRST IN PHOTOGRAPHY

Supplies, Developing, Printing, Enlarging and Portraiture

BURR PHOTO CO.

9 Broadway

Opposite Astor House

A review of the year's activities of the American Club of Shanghai was given at the annual general meeting of the American Club on Thursday evening, November 8, by J. Harold Dollar, president of the club. The following officers were elected to serve for the coming year: J. Harold Dollar, president; E. C. Stocker, vice-president; Dr. W. T. Findley honorary treasurer; general committee, Messrs. A. Bassett S. Fessenden V. G. Lyman, W. Morris, F. F. Fairman, and H. A. Wiley.

At the reorganization meeting of the Advertising Club of China on Friday evening, November 9, more than fifty persons attended, some old members and others desirous of joining the club. The meeting was held at the Union Club and the dinner served on this occasion was composed entirely of advertised products the world over, including some of the following products, Campbell's soups, Booth sardines, Swift ham steaks, Getz-best green peas Libbys spinach S. & W. asparagus, Sunmaid raisin pie, George Washington coffee, etc. Following the dinner T. B. Chang, retiring vice-president of the club, made a brief address reviewing the history of the organization and then introduced the speakers of the evening, P. K. Sung and Ning Tse em-bean, who talked on advertising as it is closely connected with Chinese. The officers for the coming year were elected and consist of; Carl Crow, foreign president, and Jabin Hsu, Chinese president; foreign secretary, A. N. Lethin, C. P. Ling, Chinese secretary; J. A. Dissmeyer, foreign treasurer, Lin Monlau, Chinese treasurer; executive committee, C. F. Sung, K. P. Sung, T. T. Woo, K. Z. Tung, T. B. Chang, A. R. Hager, S. W. Wolfe, J. S. Potter, N. Leeshin, and J. B. Powell.

News from North China

Mr. Karakhan, the Russian Envoy, gave a dinner to a number of prominent Chinese on November 7, the anniversary of the Russian revolution. A number of speeches were made.

The Peking American College Women's Club held a meeting November 10 under the auspices of the Women's League of Peace and Freedom. Mrs. Walter Granger, Mrs. Thomas Braisdell, Dr. Annie V. Scott and Miss Edna Wolfe were joint hostesses.

Sir Francis and Lady Aglen returned to Peking on November 5 after an absence of several months in England.

It is reported here that the students in Tientsin following the example of the students in Anhui broke into the houses of two members of the Parliament who received the usual bribe of $5,000 each for electing Tsao Kun as President and did damage estimated at $50,000.

Jascha Heifetz, the young violinist, accompanied by J. Achron, has arrived in Dairen and is planning to give a concert there.

A meeting was recently held in Peking for the opening of two of the national libraries in Peking in commemoration of General Tsai Ao, who was the first man to raise opposition against Yuan Shih-kai's imperial regime. These two libraries will be thus known as the "Tsai Sung-po Libraries," one situated in the Presidential Palace and the other in Shih-ku Hutung.

The work of laying tracks of the Peking Tramway Co. is progressing rapidly, but the company needs more working capital and is planning to raise $8,000,000 in addition to its $4,000,000.

George Nox McCain, editor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and Mrs. McCain, who have been visiting in Japan, were in Peking for several days. They left for Shanghai on Thursday.

R. G. Marshall, representative of *United Press* in China left Peking, November 3, for Shanghai with Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. K. A. Bickel, wife of K. A. Bickel, president of the *United Press Association*.

The Peking Club's autumn races took place on November 2, 3, and 4. The off day will be on November 11, Sunday, at Pao Ma Chang a few miles from Peking on the Peking-Hankow line.

General Hsueh Chi-heng, chief of the metropolitan police, will be promoted to be Tutung at Jehol and General Chang Ju-tung, chief of police at Paotingfu, will succeed General Hsueh in Peking.

The two lady missionaries of Honan who were recently captured by bandits and rescued by government forces, arrived in Loyang safely November 3. Both ladies are well and completely out of danger.

Several meetings have been held by the representatives of the eight national schools in Peking, whose staffs have not been paid for nine months, for the purpose of calling a general strike. Should the government refuse to pay any attention on to the maintenance of these schools, they have decided that the schools should close their doors on November 10.

Mrs. Whiffen and Mrs. Huston gave a violin and piano recital on the evening is November 6, at the P. U. M. C. auditorium under the auspices of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts. This concert was Mrs. Whiffen's farewell performance in Peking as she is soon leaving for the States.

Joseph Lefert, a Belgian aviator, arrived in Peking November 7 on a tour around the world by airplane. His itinerary as originally planned was as follows: Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Sicily, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, India,

TRY A BOX OF

"SUPER X"

The cartridge with 20 yards longer range than any other. Specially designed for Wild Fowl.

Squires Bingham Co.

SHANGHAI

In the United States Court for China

C. C. SHAW, Plaintiff

vs.

JNO. E. HUGHES CO. INC., Defendant.

Cause No. 2338
Civil No. 858
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Jno. E. Hughes Co. Inc.,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify it to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file its written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Nov. 2, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

THE
NEW RUSSIA

Anniversary Number
Specially Devoted to

LINEN

With illustrations and a portrait of the Russian leader

20 cents per copy (Postage 5 cents extra)

Subscription Rates
6 mos. Mex. $5.00
1 year Mex. 8.00
1 year Y. 9.00

THE NEW RUSSIA
5 Park Road, Shanghai

Siam, Malay States, East Indies, Philippine Islands, China, Siberia, Alaska, Canada, United States, Mexico, Peru, Chili, Argentina, Brazil, thence to Africa, and following along the African coast, back to Europe.

As the teachers of the national schools press for pay, the Ministry of Education asks to be allowed to resign en bloc since the funds for education are wholly inadequate. A petition to this effect was signed by the members of the Ministry of Education and was presented to the Cabinet several days ago. A number of M. P's, are contemplating transforming the ministry to a bureau.

The diplomatic problem that engages attention this week is the Gold Franc problem which has not as yet been solved, although the Banque de l'Indo Chine that detained the Salt Surplus in connection with this problem has released part of the detained sum. The eight signatory powers of the Protocol of 1901 sent in to the Chinese government a joint note to the effect that all Boxer Indemnities to foreign countries must be paid in gold.

The Kan Shih Chiao Club, which has been a powerful political organization in Peking since the election of Tsao Kun as President, has been formally organized into a political party under the name of Constitutionalists' Party. A large number of M. P's and cabinet members have joined.

Dr. Charles J. Fox, editor of the *North China Star*, left several days ago for the United States representing the Association of American Lawyers in China to put through Congress certain legal measures. During his absence, Dr. Harry V. Fuller, vice president of the *Star* and professor in the Peiyang University, will take his place.

The Japanese mission, composed of five Japanese M. P's, who came to Peking to offer thanks to the President for the sympathy that the Chinese people had toward the Japanese during the recent earthquake, left Thursday afternoon for Tientsin. They will visit Loyang, Hankow, Changsha, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Tsinan and Tsingtao before they start for home.

M. Ewerlof, the new Swedish Minister to Peking was presented to President Tsao Kun by Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs on, November 8.

News from Central China

The Hanyang Iron Works although their staffs have been reduced to skeleton size on account of finances have again made a further reduction so as to be able to meet the payroll. On the other hand the Hanyang Arsenal is working in full swing. Two hundred and forty new hands have been engaged and the output has been raised to a third more than ordinary times.

Recruiting is busily going on in Hankow where officers from the 25th Division are trying to get men to fill up their depleted ranks. Their efforts are said to be meeting with success as quite a number of coolies are joining.

The Shasi-Siang-yang Motor Road Co. announce that 100 li of road between Icheng and Siangyang specially constructed for the running of motor cars is now completed and was opened for business on Friday.

Information has been received in this center that the Kwangsi general, Shen Hung-yin, who was defeated by the Yunnan troops in Kwangtung, has come to the aid of Chao Heng-ti by attacking Tan Yen-kai's forces from the south. He is said to have recaptured the Chaling and Yunghing districts.

It is stated in Wuchang that Kweichowfu in Szechuan was captured by the Szechuanese on Monday and that Patung is now being threatened. The situation is serious and Brig. Gen. Chao Yung-hua commander of the 18th Brigade is expected to arrive in Hankow on Thursday to report to the tuchun and then to proceed to Loyang.

Major-General Sir John Fowler, officer commanding H. M. forces in China is at present visiting Hankow. Admiral Anderson, on H. M. S. *Bee*, has also been in port having arrived on Friday and departed last Tuesday for Chenling.

A regiment of the Hankow garrison's troops which were stationed behind the ex-German Concession have been despatched to Kwangsui, Hupeh, to prevent the Honan bandits from crossing the border into this province.

Warren Swire, junior partner of Messrs. John Swire & Co. recently passed through Hankow, having left for Ichang.

An "interport" soccer match between Boone University of Wuchang and Yale College of Changsha will be played on the Chung Hua University ground at Wuchang on Saturday, The game will be the first of an Interport series to be played between the two colleges.

General Tang Chi-yao, the warlord of Yunnan and Kweichow provinces, has issued a circular telegram refusing to recognise Tsao Kun as president and advising the provinces to organize self-government.

A postal inspector, Li Ching-tso, has arrived in town from Peking in connection with the present upset on sending Shanghai mail to Hankow by rail. He is at present investigating matters in order to make a report to the Peking.

Dr. David Z. T. Yui, of the executive committee of the National Y. M. C. A. arrived in Hankow on Thursday being at present on holiday to recover his health. The local association is preparing a program of events in honor of Dr. Yui and from November 11-18 there will be a gathering of fathers and sons.

The collection of the cigarette tax is being enforced in Ichang and Shasi. At Ichang the Cigarette Tax Bureau even went beyond the cigarette stamp tax tariff by demanding extra squeeze, which the cigarette dealers decided not to pay. Several Shasi B. A. T. dealers were imprisoned and their cargoes detained by the tax officers upon their refusal to recognize the cigarette tax.

The office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, will be shortly removed to the present premises of the Salt Gabelle to be used in connection with their new premises being completed next door to the foreign office.

The Chinese Bankers' Association has nominated three committees to conduct general banking educational work for bank employes. The gentlemen in charge include John Cheng, of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce. Chen Kai, of the Chung Foo Union Bank and Sun Wei-tsai, of the Bank of China.

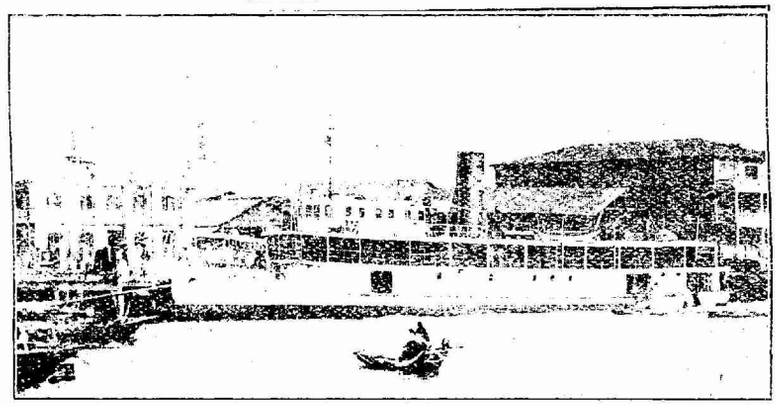
The Ichang *Journal of Commerce*, a Chinese daily published in Ichang, has been closed by order of the magistrate, Mr, Chang. The editor of that paper has escaped to Hankow, and is now appealing to the Hankow Newspapers Association for support. It is alleged that the magistrate closed the paper because it disclosed some story concerning the magistrate and his favorite sing-song girls.

The inauguration meeting of the Hankow Girls' Asylum, popularly known at the Door of Hope for helpless Chinese sing-song girls, was held in the China Merchants' Club last

THE KIANGNAN DOCK & ENGINEERING WORKS

SHIPBUILDERS—BOILERMAKERS—DOCKOWNERS

SHANGHAI



Twin Screw Shallow Draft Steamers, "Teh Yang Maru" for the Upper Yangtsze Service built and engined by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works in 1922 for Japanese Interests.

Length	150 feet
Draft (loaded)	5 feet
Speed	14.3 knots

Accommodations for first, second and third class passengers.

Cable Address: SINODOCK **Telephone: C—1676 C—1678**

Sunday afternoon with Chen Chieh in the chair. About fifty of the promoters were present, and Dr. Joel Mesny. Hsisan C. Liu and Tseng Wu-cho were in charge of all plans.

K. Hayashi, Japanese Consul-General of Hankow who has just returned from a trip to Peking, is reported by the Peking papers to have called on Minister of Foreign Affairs Wellington Koo in company with Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister. The main question discussed was the suppression of anti-Japanese boycott in Hankow. The Japanese interviewers urged Minister Koo to take thorough control of the anti-Japanese agitation on the Yangtze.

General Wu Pei-fu has reported the arrival in Loyang of the two women members of the China Inland Mission who were recently released from the Honan bandits. They reached there on the third and are staying in the Roman Catholic Mission.

The Chinese Bankers' Association of Hankow has recently telegraphed Dr. W. W. Yen, of the Peking Finance Comission, and the Inspectorate-General of Customs urging that no change be made in the original plan of consolidation of domestic loans by Customs surplus. While the foreign obligations of China are equally important, other means should be devised to face them.

The Hupeh members of Parliament are reported to have raised a row over the order of General Wu Pei-fu that their Provincial Treasury in Wuchang furnish General Chin Yun-ao and his 24th Division, now in Honan Province, with $420,000 per month.

The Hankow Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Street Unions have formally protested against the proposed three percent house tax of Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan.

A post card received in Hankow from Mr. Ford states that it is reported that the brigand leader Fan, who captured Miss Darroch and Miss Sharp, shot his wife and then committed suicide. His assistant with 700 followers has now joined forces with Dao Yang-jen.

A Kaifeng telegram reports that General Wu Pei-fu has promptly rewarded Brig. Comdr. Lo Yuang-ho with the sum of ten thousand dollars and an additional bonus of five thousand dollars for his soldiers in recognition of their success in effecting the release of the two British lady missionaries, Miss Darroch and Miss Sharp, from the hands of the bandits.

Rear-Admiral W. W. Phelps, the retiring commander of the Yangtze Patrol Force of the U. S. Navy, was entertained at dinner last Friday by the American Chamber of Commerce. A large silver cup was presented to the Admiral by Chairman Verne Clair, of the Asia Banking Corporation, who thanked the Admiral for his efforts to protect American interests in China. Admiral Phelps in his speech strongly urged Americans both in business and the missionary field to cooperate for their mutual good.

Junius B. Wood, Far East correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*, arrived in Hankow this week from Shanghai. He is visiting Central China in the interest of his paper, and during his stay here in Hankow he covered the political and general conditions in this part of the country.

F. Strauss, a German missionary of the Lieberzeller Mission, is still held by Hunan bandits for the ransom of $10,000. The German Consul in Changsha recently sent around a subscription list to all Germans and German firms in Changsha to raise the money demanded by the bandits, but the Germans feel that the step would tend to encourage the bandits, while it is entirely the duty of the Chinese authorities to free Strauss from the bandits.

General Chao Heng-ti, with the assistance of Wu Pei-fu, has successfully driven Tan Yen-kai's troops away from the approaches to Changsha, and Tan's men are now retreating to western Hunan where their influence centers. Tan has lost practically all cities of importance including Chuchow, Hengchow, Siangtan and Yulo Mountain opposite Changsha.

The Japanese Mission sent to China to express thanks to the Chinese people for their assistance to the Japanese after the earthquake will arrive in Hankow shortly. Chen Chieh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, has received advice from Peking, and is making arrangements to welcome the party.

The authorities in Changsha have decided to levy special military taxes to meet the urgent need for money. The rickshas will be taxed $15 each in addition to the monthly tax of $2. All users of electric lamps will have twice the amount of their monthly bill, one month's surtax being for military fund.

General Chao Yung-hwa, northern commander of the Second Army of Wu Pei-fu in Szechuan, has arrived in Hankow to report conditions up river after the defeat by the Szechuenese. He will shortly proceed to Loyang to consult General Wu Pei-fu as to plans for renewing the expedition into Szechuen.

Hankow, November 10, 1923.

News from South China

The attempt of General Chen Chiung-ming, a former governor and rival of Dr. Sun Yat-sen for military and political control of Kwangtung, to fight his way back to Canton from Waichow the last few days in October has failed so far and at the present juncture, operations are still in progress in territory along the Canton-Kowloon Railroad with Sheklung in Tungkun district as the bone of contention. Since the last grand attack launched by General Chen, Dr. Sun's forces met a reverse near Waichow City, thus minimizing the success they had gained before the offensive movement of their enemy. Dr. Sun's power in Canton cannot be assured without first having put down General Chen, whose aim is at Canton. Reports so far indicate that General Chen's reinforcement of Waichow City has succeeded in freeing it from seige. As Chen's attack begun October 26 is still in progress, it is impossible at present to know the result.

To satisfy the public, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Generalissimo of the Constitutionalist Army in Canton, has requested the leading citizens in Canton to organize a committee on reconstruction to act as a medium and channel of communication between the people and the local and military authorities. The public is dissatisfied with the action of the military authorities in the confiscation of their property on the slightest pretext and the pressing of citizens into military service. General opinion, however, does not see any benefit in the proposed committee. The nature and character of the organization provide nothing, no power other than advisory for the people but may furnish an agency through which the authorities will continue their policy and require the general public to procure funds to further the factional struggle in Kwangtung.

To maintain river trade traffic by all means in Kwangtung, the merchants and shipping interests nowadays do not object paying tribute to the pirates and bandits now replacing the civil and military authorities in many sections of the province. Next to piracy, the shippers have also to pay troops for protection. In Canton harbor these days there is hardly one steam launch carrying the Chinese flag, all small steamers having gone French or Portuguese. The British and American consular authorities are very particular about having their nationals give protection to Chinese. There is a general belief that the Yunnanese and the Kwangsi troops will not touch foreign vessels. Up to the present the bandits and pirates in Canton waters are showing every consideration and respect for foreigners.

The greatness of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is seen at the present moment in Canton, when everything seems to come against him. Now the crisis at the eastern front is very near the turning point, many of his carpet-bagging followers have offered to resign, and the offices of the salt commissioner, the financial commissioner of the province, and the chief of the municipal department of finance, and other government bureaux will soon have new heads. Dr. Sun, however, still carries on and does not hesitate even to prepare for a northern expedition against Tsao Kun and draft plans for the consideration of other opponents to the Peking regime for action. Apparently if he fails in Canton he will simply again depart for Shanghai and begin all over again. Dr. Sun has faith in himself still.

Opportunity is offered Dr. Sun to undo some of the things he has done and remedy the present evils, provided that he is able to dismiss some of his incompetent and greedy parasites, persons he does not know well but believes to be wise advisers. The General Chamber of Commerce of Canton and other organizations have come to the aid of Dr. Sun and are asking him and his chiefs of departments to remove the many evils now cursing Canton. The evils listed, among many others, include the confiscation of private property under slightest pretext; actions depriving many families of their homes: the pressing of laborers into military service, an act bringing starvation to the many women and children who have to depend on their fathers for daily support, not mentioning the increase of widows and orphans here caused by those who die in the fighting zone; the commandeering of steamers and junks by troops and the suspension of river traffic and trade thereby; the reintroduction of gambling and opium traffic, the roots of the present crime wave now over-running Kwangtung; and the sudden addition of many new taxes to the already heavy burden of the Cantonese business men and residents, as a protest against which many lines of profession and trade are now closing their business.

The Cantonese are formally asking Dr. Sun to change his present financial policy and reorganize his force and methods in order to serve the people here. His failure or success in Canton depends on his ability to meet the present crisis both military and otherwise. That he is trying hard to remedy matters is seen by his having ordered an investigation into the many government departments handling money, notwithstanding the fact that misunderstanding is being created over his motive in this action.

Dr. Sun is appointing some former Yunnanese commanders to support him, and this action is being watched by his friends to see if there may be some improvement in his policy towards the Yunnanese mercenary army, some of the leaders of which are not considered loyal to him. Among the new appointments are General Li Lieh-chun, as chief of staff; General Chang Kai-lu, as adjutant-general. Other appointments include Ng Nei-hong, as salt commissioner, and Lum Chik-min, as financial commissioner of Kwangtung.

Both Ng and Lum are not considered able men and some of Dr. Sun's followers are advising against the appointments. Since the offices are not at all attractive under the present circumstances, he may have some difficulty in getting really efficient men for the posts.

Things change so rapidly here that before the receipt of this, many offices may have changed hands more than once.

Dr. Sun, however, is calm and, in spite of the many wild reports in circulation just now, he is still carrying on: he believes in his cause and his ability to some day bring about good government not only in Canton but also in China.

H. W.

Canton, October 29, 1923.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, November 7 to Wednesday, November 14.)

China is still in the throes of civil warfare which extends from her furthermost border in Western China, and takes in South, Central and North China, with perhaps more attention drawn to conditions in South China, where Sun Yat-sen reigns supreme one day and is cornered by his strong opponent Chen Chiun-ming the next. Latest news from that section indicates, that the struggle is nearing an end with victory in sight for General Chen. The political tangle remains the same in Peking while the military enthusiasts continue their squabbling over a Speaker for the Cabinet, and China goes on without her everyday problems getting their just settlement. It would seem that the general unrest in the Philippines has caused somewhat of a depression with regard to business, according to the trade survey which was issued during the week under review. Japan, Russia and China with their intermingled conferences continue on in the same manner with no developments between any of the respective countries.

The Long Struggle for Canton

Various reports emanate from Canton these days, showing Sun Yat-sen to be at the head of the ladder, only to be followed by another report which shows Chen Chiung-ming, advancing toward Canton trying to entirely oust Dr. Sun. There has been growing discontent in the city for several weeks and rumor has it that Dr. Sun is preparing for a flight from that vicinity leaving his followers in more or less of a perilous state. He has seized land, temples and anything he might gain money, thus bringing gloom to many people, whereby Heretofore, the citizens of that district were more or less obedient to his demands but recently they have organized themselves into groups to oppose further indiscriminate confiscation of property for war purposes. The coolies are also remonstrating against being forced into the armies. One of the reports of recent date had to say that a supreme effort is being made by the Kuomingtang faction, led by General Chen to force Dr. Sun out of Southern China. Another report actually depicting the deplorable conditions existing caused by the warfare reads as follows:

Conditions in South China

"The Cantonese are disappointed with the outcome, not so much because they have more goodwill for Dr. Sun than for Gen. Chen, as because they realize that the ill-success of the present regime will mean more confiscation of private lands for sale to swell the war chest of the Kuomintang leader. It is argued that Dr. Sun's mercenary troops do not wholeheartily desire success in arms, which would mean the end of the factional struggle for a time, their consequent disbandment and the loss of their great opportunity to get rich quickly through the protection of gambling and the opium traffic and the spread of the crime wave throughout Kuangtung. The Cantonese, therefore, are beginning to be suspicious of the integrity of the Constitutionalist Army."

Some 75 streets in Wongsha, in the western part of Canton City, involving several thousand homes and shops,

have been put on the inquisition list and, upon being declared originally Government or public property, will be sold to realize funds for the war.

It is believed that the new tax of a dollar a man to avoid the press-gang will easily raise $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 in Kuangtung. According to reports, which naturally the censors deny, the treatment accorded to the impressed coolies is far from being satisfactory, and therefore there will be a rush to obtain exemption.

The Canton Hongkong telegraph line is still out of order and no telegrams can be sent direct from Canton.

More Recent Reports of the Opposing Forces

The latest reports reaching Canton from neutral sources regarding the operations on the East River show that Gen. Chen's forces have suffered a reverse near Waichow, but on the other hand, they are concentrating along the Canton-Kowloon Railway with the intention of advancing on Canton by the easiest and most direct line and are transporting troops from Swatow and other ports along the coast under protection by the gunboats which recently deserted from Canton according to a *Reuters* report. In the Kao-lui districts the troops are causing trouble and, unless reinforcements are sent there, the Canton *regime* will have to face serious attacks on two fronts at the same time.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is again in the field, personally directing the operations on the eastern front. Before his departure his Cabinet pledged themselves personally to procure for his war-chest nearly $500,000. Dr. C. C. Wu, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has offered to make Dr. Sun a loan of $50,000 according to the local press.

New Duties for Wu Pei-fu

A Presidential Mandate has been issued during the week past appointing General Wu Pei-fu, Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, General Chi Hsieh-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu, as Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei, General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh, as Inspector-General of Hupeh and Hunan, General Wang Cheng-pin, as Civil Governor of Chihli and concurrently Vice-Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, and General Peng Shou-shin as Director of Military Affairs of Chihli, according to the *Eastern News Agency*.

No Speaker for the Cabinet in Peking

Week after week passes and Peking politicians still wrangle over the new Speaker of the Cabinet. Sun Pao-chi and Wu Ching-lin seem to be the favorites but no decision is reached regarding either of them. The Gold Franc issue has also taken a large amount of interest of the Chinese government and conflicting reports have been circulated over the controversy. One rumor had it that the President of China had yielded to the French Minister on the issue, but this was later found to be premature. However he has instructed Dr. Wellington Koo to collaborate with the Minister of Finance in finding an early solution to the matter, inasmuch as great pressure has been brought to bear on the government by the signatory Powers to the Protocol of 1901 for its early acceptance of the demands of the French government. Further unrest in Peking has been caused by the salaries of the police in arrears. Many of the force have been reduced to doing any sort of work to gain money for their daily livelihood.

China Can Boast of Four Civil Wars

When a census is taken of the opposing forces in China today and the various political factions, it is found that China can today boast of at least, four civil wars. A detailed account of this was contained in a recent issue of the *N. C. D. N.* (Shanghai), which spoke of the conditions existing in Hunan, especially concentrated near Changsha, where during the past week, American gunboats returned fire of soldiers who were molesting the inhabitants of that city and looting some of the shops as a mere pastime. The report says Tan Yen-kai, the former Tuchun of Hunan, has been driven from there, and the present reigning Tutuh seems to be Chao Heng-ti, who controls central and northern Hunan. Other factions at warfare spoken of in the report is that of Chen Chiung-ming and Sun Yat-sen in the South. From here one can travel to Western China and find General Yang-sen working in cooperation with Wu Pei-fu for an invasion into Szechuen province, but lately defeated by the Szechuanese, being forced to give up his stronghold of Chungking and later Luchow. Conditions in Fukien, stated the report, are hard to follow and any attempt in this line has been given up.

Shanghai Police Chief Victim of Assassination

Much attention was drawn recently to the vicinity of Shanghai when General Hsu Kuo-liang, Director-General of the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary, was fatally shot. The assailant was reported to be a teacher and long standing enemy of General Hsu, being a member of the Kuoming tang. General Hsu's bodyguard was shot and seriously injured when attempting to capture Li who was later caught and taken to the police station, where he confessed that he waited for a long time for this opportunity General Hsu was a man forty-seven years and after finishing training in a military school in North China held many responsible positions, having carried on many duties under the late Yuan Shih-kai.

Some Reasons Given for Slump in Philippine Trade

A detailed *Reuters* report from the Philippines during the week under review gives some of the facts accounting for the slump in trade in the islands. The survey follows:

Japanese ships, as a consequence of the earthquake catastrophe in Japan, dropped off sharply in the proportion of Philippine trade carried during September, as compared with their record in preceding months, and for September 1922.

The Japanese cargo carriers, during the period under review, shipped cargo to and from the Philippines to the amount of $365,230 in September, 1923, while for the corresponding month in 1922, they carried cargo valued at more than $1,000,000.

"The American steamers again led carrying $6,835,763 worth of imports and exports. British vessels came next, with $4,344,132 worth of domestic and foreign merchandise to their credit. Then came the Dutch ships with a total of $640,598.

"Considerable decrease was noted in the shipment of hemp and sugar as well as lumber during September this year, as compared with the same month last year. Increases were registered in copra and tobacco. An unfavorable trade balance continued to pile up against the Philippine Islands during the month of September. The total foreign trade of the islands for September, 1923, amounted to $14,078,584, which is about $500,000 less than for the same month of 1922. The balance of trade against the Islands for September amounted to $31,000. Total imports amounted to $7,054,829, while exports were valued at $7,023,754.

"The United States obtained the lion's share of the total foreign commerce of the islands. During the period under review, that country's share, both imports and exports, was valued at $8,601,251, which was more than 50 percent of the entire business of the Philippines. The islands exported more products to the United States than she imported.

"More than one half of the total expenditures of $33,369,714 proposed in the insular government budget for 1924 will go for salaries and wages and for covering interest on the public debt. Salaries and wages alone call for an outlay of $12,258,638, or 36.7 percent while interest on the public debt next year will amount to $5,296,300, or 15.9 percent of total expenditures. Aid to local governments will amount to $6,732,604, or 20.2 percent while public works funds constitute only 4.6 percent of the total. The remaining portions go towards covering consumption of supplies and materials and 13 minor items.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

November—8. U. S. President is aversed to embarking on any program of aid in relief to Germans until after legislators have made their decision.——Several heavy quakes occur in California causing many buildings to collapse.——Bulgarian government accepts conditions of Serbia's ultimatum at same time denying responsibility.

November 9.—Discussion at Empire Economical Conference centers around reductions to be made in price lists and preference given to Empire dependencies.——Police strike in Melbourne seems to be in control by police authorities ——Republican party seems to continue in strength according to results of early elections, as well as strong element of the Ku Klux Klan is shown.——League of Nations plans to hold conference at Geneva on January 21 to discuss extension of principles of Washington Naval Treaty to non-signatory states.

November 10.—General Von Ludendorff, Germany's war-time leader, assumes control in Bavaria, and this move has elements of great international significance.——Sir John Jordan, former Minister of Great Britain to China, warns British Empire trade in China is unsatisfactory.——Imperial Conference in London nears conclusion with satisfaction expressed at results.——A Fascist coup d'etat is reported in Bavaria.

November 11.—Washington despatch says United States declines to partake in inquiry on reparations.——Luden dorff is seized when Nationalist Coup fails in Berlin. ——Hugo Stinnes, overlord of German industry, is interested in U. S. oil wells. Lloyd George is welcomed by large crowd as he returns to England after tour of America.

November 12.—After much fighting in Munich the Fascist revolt in Bavaria is put down.

November 13.—London still continues her efforts to bring about settlement or solution of reparations, and is watching U. S. new policy with regard to same.

New Books and Publications

Modern Chinese History

"Modern Chinese History Selected Readings." By Harley Farnsworth MacNair, Ph. D., Professor of History and Government in St. John's University. Shanghai: Commercial Press: 1923. Pp. xxxvii, 910. $8.00.

This volume of selected readings fills a long felt need of the English speaking teacher and student of modern Chinese history. Although the purpose of the book is "to illustrate some of the chief phases of China's international relations during the past hundred years," its value is by no means confined to courses on international relations; it will serve general courses almost equally well. The thoughtful general reader on "things Chinese," too, may well put it on his book shelves.

For the sake of those not familiar with the newer method of teaching, or of illustrating, history by means of sources, it may be well to say that it resembles the case method of teaching law. Instead of reading *treatises* about certain events based upon records, you read the records, the sources, themselves. Professor MacNair gives us 477 of such sources, documents, reports, excerpts of reports, etc., divided into 17 chapters, arranged chronologically, beginning with Ch'ien Lung's letter to George III of England and ending with China's case at the Washington Conference.

To give a more detailed illustration of the method used let us take Chapter XIV on "The Far East, 1900-1905." The first section, consisting of two documents, deals with the Maritime Customs of twenty years ago and gives us a vivid picture of Sir Robert Hart and his work. In the next section on "The Anglo-Japanese Alliance," seven selected readings tell the story of the founding, the renewals and the workings of the alliance. This is followed by another section with one source, the "Convention with Regard to Manchuria." Finally, we have the fourth section with seven selections illustrating the causes, the progress and the settlement of the Russo-Japanese War.

In general the selections show that Professor MacNair did his work with a sound historical judgment and lack of bias. The author's own statements are clear and concise and weave the various documents into a connected story. The book is of convenient size and shape. Different sizes of type clearly differentiate the author's comments from the source materials, and marginal references show at a glance the main contents of the various paragraphs.

To have added a list giving the pages of the two dozen or more illustrations (i. e. pictures) would have been an improvement worth while. For the teacher and the student of North China, where proficiency in English lags behind that of the South, it would be desirable to have the very copious bibliography include, wherever possible, clear indications as to where the Chinese texts of the selections could be found. Still more desirable would be an index, an important time saving device. Although the table of contents is very full, covering 30 pages, it cannot, of course, entirely take the place of an index.

These omissions, however, are small compared with the great advantages this trail-blazing work has in store for the teacher, the student and the general reader. All those interested in modern China will thank Professor MacNair for his great labor, his clear and pertinent comments and his balanced judgment in making the selections.

J. J. H.

Shantung Christian University.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of PAUL D. TWINEM, Deceased.	Cause No. 2297 Estate No. 530 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PAUL D. TWINEM, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 17, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MARY FINE TWINEM,
Administratrix,
c/o American Consulate, Nanking, China.
November 17, 1923.

26-540

Financial Notes

The population of Heilungkiang and Kirin provinces in Manchuria has quadrupled in the last 20 years, largely due to the Chinese Eastern railway, according to the *Chinese Economic Monthly* for November, issued by the Chinese government bureau of economic information. In 1900, the population was about 2,500,000. At present it is placed at 10,000,000. The area of the two provinces served by the railway is 400,000 square miles, half of which is under cultivation at present. Cattle breeding, farming and lumbering are the three principal industries. Expressive of the development are the railway tonnage figures, which in1903 were 125,000 tons for cereals and in 1922, 1,900,000 tons. In addition is the cart traffic of cereals in winter which in 1920-21 mounted to 1,100,000 tons in direct competition with the railway. The livestock estimate of the two provinces is 10,000,000 sheep, 5,000,000 cattle, 3,000,000 hogs and 3,000,000 horses. As regards timber, the railroad has carried annually in the last ten years from 30,000,000 to 95,000,000 poods (a pood being 36 pounds). Ninety percent of this has been used by the railway itself. The demand of the railway is falling off, and shipments to Southern Manchuria have increased from 7,000,000 poods in 1920 to 15,000,000 poods in 1922. A steady increase is anticipated. Coal is the only mineral brought out of Heilungkiang and Kirin in any quantity. The output has been about 600,000 tons annually, but is increasing as the railway is changing its fuel from wood to coal. The milling industry is growing rapidly, there being 38 steam mills at the beginning of this year, turning out over 200,000 tons of flour

---

The snapshot craze so popular in America is penetrating China. In the last decade there has been a great demand for imported photographic materials and a large increase in the more general use of cameras, according to a report from the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Prior to the war over one-third of photographic materials imported into China came from Great Britain, about one-third from Japan, and the United States and sundry other nations had to scramble for their share of the remainder. Great Britain held her lead up to 1917, when she slipped backward. Japan climbed into first place and the United States participation increased three-fold and made her a formidable competitor. After the armistice along with continued increased imports, the United States participation grew and in 1921 imports from the United States were twice as large as those from any other nation and made up considerably more than one-third of the total amount of photographic supplies imported.

Dealers state that by reason of better advertising, American-made cameras are the best known in this market, but German cameras are gaining in popularity due to the belief that they have better lenses and to the fact that either roll or pack film can be used in them.

Although having seemingly vast potentialities, China's population of 400,000,000 does not offer an important export market for hosiery, says Assistant Trade Commissioner A. V. Smith, Shanghai, in a report to the Department of Commerce. The rapidly increasing output of the native hosiery industry will year by year limit the imports to the finer high-grade and novelty lines, the consumption of which will be confined to the foreign population and the wealthier Chinese.

China's hosiery industry began about twenty years ago. Germans are reputed to have introduced the first circular hand-knitting machines, which were installed to supplement the output of various home industries. Full automatic seamless hosiery machines appeared about ten years later. In 1914, 100 automatic machines were reported to have been in operation in Hongkong and South China.

A Chinese laundryman who had managed, while in the New England States, to learn the rudiments of the knitting industry returned to China and introduced the idea of modern power knitting machinery. A well-known technical man in the industry has termed the knitting mill in China as a "purely American institution" because "95 percent, of its equipment was brought from America."

Trade Inquiries

Burnett Export & Import Co., 117 North Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., is interested in the purchase of feathers, flax tow, peanuts, soya bean oil meal, etc.

Manufacturers' International Association, 25 Broad St., New York, N. Y., desire to appoint a representative for China.

The W. K. Jahn Co., 569 Illinois St., Chicago, Ill., is interested in the purchase of egg products.

Knauth Brothers, 90 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., desire to have representation in China.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: American Commuuity Enterprises in Shanghai

References: Pp. 381-3, and Special Supplement

Questions: 1. When did American commerce with China begin? 2. When did American missionary enterprise in China begin? 3. Why have American enterprises been so important since 1898? 4. What percentage of China's foreign commerce is with the U. S. A.? 5. Under what disadvantages are American business men in China? Do American Missionaries suffer in the same way? Why? 6. What indications are there that American enterprises in China are permanent? 7. What is the meaning of co-operation? Is it noticeable in Chinese enterprises? Explain. 8. Name six American colleges and universities in China. Of what importance are they?

(A) The Shanghai American School

Questions: 1. How old is the American School in Shanghai? 2. Where is it located, what kind of buildings has it, and how long has it had these buildings? 3. What is the value of the new plant? How long has it taken to build? 4. Of what significance is such a school?

(B) American Clubs in Shanghai and Their Homes

Questions: 1. Name the leading American Clubs in Shanghai. 2. What are their purposes? Why have they grown so noticeably during the past eight or nine years? 3. What types of architecture are being used in the new American buildings in Shanghai? 4. What problems of building are more or less peculiar to Shanghai in the rection of high buildings?

(C) The Community Church

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the term "Community Church"? 2. What statesmanlike characteristic was shown in the naming of this Church? 3. What was the origin of this Church community? 4. What groups are to be served by this organization? 5. What unique characteristics are mentioned in connection with this Church?

Topic 2: Lloyd-George and Anglo-American Friendship

References: Pp. 383

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. Lloyd-George? 2. Why has he been in America recently? 3. Discuss the tenor of his remarks while in that country. 4. What other distinguished men are mentioned in this article? For what is each noted? 5. What is the theme of the article? How is the meaning applied to Shanghai? 6. What reasons can you give why England and the United States should be friendly and co-operate?

Topic 3: Retirement of Admiral Phelps

References: P. 390

Questions: 1. What position has Admiral Phelps been holding? 2. In what way has he distinguished himself in China? 3. What has he declared as his policy? 4. Why is it regrettable that he leaves at present?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Cabinet Situation

References: P. 470

Questions: 1. What part is the Premier expected to play under the new Constitution? 2. Who are the contestants for this position at present? 3. In what ways is each of these men fitted for the role of Premier? 4. What are their present positions? 5. What is the present situation in the Cabinet?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The Shantung Railway

References: Pp. 384-5

Questions: 1. Why have the newspapers featured the more unfortunate incidents connected with the Shantung railway during the past few months? 2. What can you say as to the origin of this railway? 3. How many times has it changed hands? Why? 4. Compare the systems under which the Germans and the Japanese managed the railway? Which do you feel was preferable? 5. In what ways were the Japanese "ultra-nationalistic"? 6. How does the new Chinese policy differ from that of either the Japanese or Germans? Why? 7. Why are freight schedules being recast? 8. What is said as to Mr. C. F. Ch'iu and his colleagues? 9. Analyse the thought in the last paragraph.

Topic 2: The Co-operative Movement in Russia

References: Pp. 392, 394, 396, 398, 460

Questions: 1. What is the Centrosoyus? How old is it? 2. What co-operative society ranks first? Which second? 3. How is the Centrosoyus managed? How widely is it spread in Russia? 4. What is meant by the term "nationalization" in reference to an industry or society? 5. Is the work of this organization limited to Russia? Explain. What, for example, is the Dalcentrosoyus? 6. What work other than economic is carried on by the Centrosoyus? 7. To what conclusions does the writer of this article arrive?

Topic 3: The Han-Yeh-Ping Iron Works

References: Pp. 385-6, 388

Questions: 1. What danger is said to threaten the Han-Yeh-Ping works? 2. What is the source of the danger? 3. Who is the Director-General of the works? For what position is he at present working? 4. What is said as to agreements approved at the Washington Conference? How did it happen that these were approved? 5. What is the meaning of the term "milking" used here? 6. What mines and quarries are located near the Han-Yeh-Ping works? 7. How many skilled, and how many unskilled laborers are employed at the works? 8. What is the nature of the contracts which are said to be ruining these works? What is the attitude of Japan?

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS

Complete equipment for special purposes.

MINING-CONTRACTORS-PLANTATIONS

We manufacture everything in railway materials and our Engineering Department will be pleased to give you any technical information for your requirements.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

Peking Manila Iloilo

26-541

Christmas Gifts Appropriate for Home Friends

Two art books your friends in the home land will treasure for the insight they throw on Chinese life

THE CHINESE DRAGON

By L. Newton Hayes

Third Edition. Price, $1.20

Some pages reset, printing improved, new cover design made for this edition. Big improvement over previous editions. Book gives interesting account of Dragon in Chinese life and thought.

PEKING AND OTHER POEMS

By Chas. P. Barkman

Price, $2.00

Attractive cover; specially illustrated; sixty poems breathing the atmosphere of China—admiration for her art and history; sympathy for her toiling millions.

Commercial Press, Ltd., Publishers

C453 Honan Road, Shanghai

ASIA DEVELOPMENT CO. LT'D 亞洲建業 ADC

3 Canton Road, 6th floor

Tel: Central 6316

CONSTRUCTORS OF—

Railways, Port Developments, Electric Railways, Tramlines, Buildings, Industrial Plants, Power Plants, Waterworks, Bridges, Foundations and general developments of all kinds.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, October 14th, 1923.

Exchange:—The London price of silver for "spot" at 33 1/16d. is 1 1/4d. higher than last week. The quotation for forward delivery at 32 1/8d. is 1d. up. The New York/London crossrate has fallen away from 4.46 3/8d. to 4.37 5/8d. Our official rate for "T/T ont London" rose to 3/2 1/4d., but at the close is quoted 3/2d. which is 1d. higher than last week. Prospects of tight money induced our local gold dealers to place heavy sales of Gold T/T on the market for Dec and Jan. delivery at rates running up to as high as 3/3 1/4d. for T/T on London. Against this cover 3/4d. to 1d. over official rates has been available for T/T on London for Nov/Dec. delivery—forward rates running down to about 3/2d. June. Today there has been a good demand for Gold T/T from Merchants and Gold Dealers, and failing speculative cover the market closes easy with only 32 1/4d. offering for early, with rates falling to 3/1 1/4d. June. The continued shipping away of silver by the Chinese Banks is causing uneasiness in our money market and it is time that an effort should be made to check this constant outflow. There has been very little exchange business doing in connection with Exports. Our stock of silver is again down. Silver "on the water" due to arrive in Shanghai before the end of November is estimated at about Tls. 2,300,000—with a further Tls. 1,200,000 due before the 15 December.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 20,124,000 a decrease of Tls. 2,334,000.

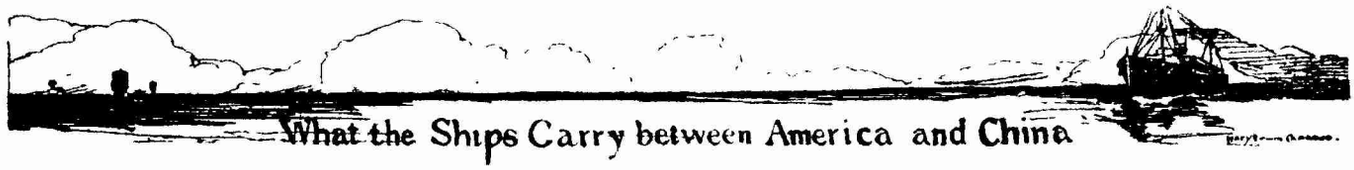
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 33,570,000 a decrease of $ 700,000.

Estimated value Tls. 44,294,000 as against Tls. 64,729,000 held at this time last year.

T	Average rates for Oct.	Thursday Nov. 8	Friday Nov. 9	Saturday Nov. 10	Monday Nov. 12	Tuesday Nov. 13	Wednes Nov. 14
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/0.702	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1 1/2	3/2	3/2 1/2 3/2
D/Dtto. ,,	—	3/1 1/8	3/1 1/8	3/1 1/8	3/1 5/8	3/2 1/4	3/2 3/8 3/2 1/2
4m/s ,,	—	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 3/4	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2 3/2 1/4
T/T India	221.981	220 3/4	220 3/4	220	222 1/4	225	225 3/4 224 1/4
T/T France	1,161.538	1200	1195	1200	1230	1250	1150 1245
T/T N Y.	69.250	68 1/2	68 1/2	68	68 1/2	69 1/4	69 3/4 69 1/2
T/T H'kong	75.6635	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/4	72 3/4 72 1/2
T/T Japan	71.231	71 3/4	71 3/4	71 3/4	70 3/4	70	69 3/4 70 1/4
T/T Batavia	181.788	182 1/2	182	182	184 1/2	187	188 1/2 187 1/2
T/T Straits	76.933	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	75 1/2	74 1/2	73 3/4 74 1/2
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3. 2.202	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 3/4	3/3 1/4	3/ 4	3/4 3/3 3/4
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/3	3/3 1/2	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/2 3/4
6m/s ,, D/A	3/2.702	3/3	3/3	3/3 1/4	3/3 3/4	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2 3/4 1/4
4m/s B/F. D/A, D/P	1,221.538	1260	1255	1260	1290	1330	1330 1325
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.154	71 3/4	71 3/4	71 1/2	72	72 3/4	73 72 1/4
4m/s ,, Docs	—	72 1/4	72 1/4	72	72 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2 72 3/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 14
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32	32 1/8	32 1/16	32 1/16	33 1/16	33 1/16
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure).	G. $. 63 3/8	G. $. 63 1/2	G. $. 63 1/4	G. $. 63 3/8	G. $. 63 1/8	G. $. 64 5/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 334 30	Tls. 335 20	Tls. 335 20	Tls. 331 00	Tls. 330 50	Tls. 331 00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.85	72.80	72.725	72.825	72.825	72.775
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	8%	8%	5 1/2%	6%	12%	12%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 78.35
Bank of France rate of discount	4 1/2%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3 3/8%	New York on London	T/T 437 1/2
,, 4	3 3/4%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 7/8
,, 6	3 1/2%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3 3/4
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 8/2 1/2



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Keyt Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Oct. 1.27 equal Gold $1.

S. S. President Taft, October 12.

To Panama.

Silk Piece Goods.....	Pls.	0.10
Cotton Socks	,,	3
,, Towels.....	Doz.	150

To San Pedro.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo..	Pls.	10

To San Francisco.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

White, other Port, Bls. 80	Pls.	81.04

Silk, Raw, Steam Rereeled:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.04
Silk Piece Goods	,,	3.57
Silk Pongees, Honan ..	,,	9.53
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	8.44
Tea, Black, Shanghai.	,,	2
Tea, Black, Hankow..	,,	321
Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	,,	215
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	1

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	875
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	32
Hyson, Shanghai	,,	3
Antimony, Regulus ...	,,	420
Books, Printed.....	,,	25
Brassware.....	,,	12
Egg, Albumen, Dried..	,,	118
Egg, Whole, Frozen...	,,	12
Egg, Yolk, Dried.....	,,	85
Egg Yolk, Moist	,,	69
Feathers	,,	78
Garlic	,,	34
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	48
Intestines, Sheep's, Salted	,,	12
Oil, Wood	,,	295
Paper Cuttings	,,	521
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	61
Umbrellas	,,	480
Carpets ..... Hk. Tls.		8,946
Treasure, Gold Bars ...	,,	127,089

To Los Angeles.

Tea, Green:

Hyson, other Ports....	Pls.	5
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	1,226

To Pasedena, Cal.

Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	264

To Mount Carmel, Pa.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 20	Pls.	19.84

To Scranton, Pa.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.02

To Reading, Pa.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	9.81

To Baltimore.

Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	420

To Philadelphia.

Bristles	Pls.	87

To Boston.

Silk Piece Goods.....	Pls.	0.10
Silk, Pongees, Honan .	,,	0.20
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	3,378

To New Bedford.

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai, Bls. 15 ...	Pls.	50.36

To South River.

Silk, Waste:

Other Ports, Bls. 95..	Pls.	315 37

To Cincinnati.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	248

To Cleveland.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo..	Pls.	355
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	59
Hyson, other Ports..	,,	38
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,958

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Pls. 15	Pls.	14.82

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 2	Pls.	2.00

To Kansas City.

Tea, Black, Hankow ..	Pls.	5
Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	,,	15

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	190

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 75	Pls.	74.76

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 175		155.68
Yellow, Hankow, ,, 18		17.12
,, other Ports, Bls. 69	,,	66.48

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 75	Pls.	76.41

Silk Cocoon Strippings:

Shanghai, Bls. 42	Pls.	140.17
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	14.96

Tea, Green:

Hyson, Shanghai.....	,,	4
Bristles	,,	294
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	69
Egg, Whole, Dried ...	,,	255
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	336
Feathers	,,	28
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	67
Inteatines, Sheep's	,,	156
Rhubarb.....	,,	126
Straw Braid, Fancy....	,,	104
Straw Braid, Mottled...	,,	225
Straw Braid, White ...	,,	221
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	12
Skin Clothing, Lamb..	Pcs.	500
Skin Mats, Dog.....	,,	18,233
Skins, Dog.....	,,	10,000
Skins, Goat, Tanned...	,,	7,988
Skins, Lamb	,,	11,500
Skins, Marmot	,,	21,000
Umbrellas	Pcs.	12,160
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	36,733

S. S. Patrick Henry, October 18,

To New York.

Oil, Wood	Pls.	842
Fans, Rattan	Pcs.	3,000
Fans, Straw.....	,,	67,536
Hats, Rush	,,	70,200

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The market has had rather a more active appearance during the past week accompanied by quite a revival in speculation, and at the close last night an average net advance of about two taels was held, with sentiment still almost unanimous in favor of much higher prices. Conditions are such that speculators of all sizes seem to have become imbued with the idea of very high prices for cotton in the near future.

The demand for spots continues good, with indications that receipts will continue to be freely absorbed, at least until forward engagements have been satisfied. Holders of actual cotton seem to be quite content to accept present values and are paying little attention to the admonitions of so-called leaders to hold back their cotton for higher prices.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we fail to see any reason for taking a bearish view of the situation, and believe that the chances are in favor of higher prices.

Yarn:—The market during the past week has been keeping very firm, with a further stiffening of prices until an advance of nine taels from last week's level has been attained, market closing strong. Demands are as healthy as ever, in fact, phenomenal for this time of the year. Some 8-9,000 bales of local spinnings changed hands for export and over 3,000 bales direct booking with the Mills has been recorded

Liverpool, November, 7, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully	Middling	Spot	19.68 Pence
,,	,,	January	19.24 ,,
,,	,,	March	19.07 ,,

Market:—*Strong.*

New York, November, 8, 1923.

New York Market:—

December	34.03 Cents
January	33.65 ,,
March.....	33.95 ,,
May.....	34.00 ,,
July	33.48 ,,
Spot	34.55 ,,

Market:—*Strong.*

Bombay, November, 8, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May, ...	Rps.	587	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan.....	,,	475	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.....	,,	558	,, ,,

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot.....	Tls.	48.50
Shanghai, Spot	,,	45.50
M-ginned, Spot	,,	46.00
Taichong, Spot.....	,,	46.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	,,	47.50
Ningpo, Spot.	,,	43 00

Market:—*Strong.*

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton, W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Nov. 8, 1923, Cause No. 2307, U.S.v.L.D. Kearny; on argument; submitted on briefs to be filed.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 2317, U.S.v.L.D. Kearny; on argument; submitted on briefs to be filed.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; on motion for allowance of preferred claim; taken under advisement until receiver's report submitted.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co; on motion to allow bill of exceptions, etc., and on motion for execution; submitted.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; on demurrer; submitted.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2333, William Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; on demurrer; submitted.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; on motion to approve supersedeas bond; submitted.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co; on motion to take evidence; testimony taken of S. Dazara; F. Fantin; O. Virgillo; A. Merani; F. Parlani; submitted.

HEWITT D. RODGER et al. PLAINTIFFS, v. A. TILTON STFELE, DEFENDANT.

(Continued from last week)

The Clerk is, accordingly, directed to pay from the balance in his hands of the judgment recovered in Cause No. 1798, the judgment in this case with costs and interest from September 23, 1922, to January 30, 1923, and to apply the remainder of said balance on the Commissioner's judgment of the last named date.

H. M. SHIREK, doing business under the name and style of THE MERCHANDISE BROKERAGE CO., PLAINTIFF, v. GETZ BROS. & CO. OF THE ORIENT, LTD., DEFENDANT.

(Cause No. 1676; decided April 19, 1923)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Sales:** CONDITIONS. A sale of merchandise with an undertaking for "complete delivery" by a certain date "from Shanghai stock" is not rendered conditional by a further clause requiring delivery of shipping documents "on payment, if cable advice from home office permits."

2. ID.: In. Hsieh Po-Hsiang v. Shippers' Commercial Corp'n, 1 Extrater. 1010, distinguished.

Messrs. Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Davies, for demurrant.

Messrs. Schuhl & Schoenfeld, by Mr. Schuhl, contra.

LOBINGIER, J.:

Defendant demurs to a complaint alleging nonperformance of a contract whose material provisions follow:

> "Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient, Ltd., have sold and Merchandise Brokerage have bought the following described merchandise, upon the terms and conditions as named herein, and on the reverse side of this contract.
>
> All sales are subject to goods being obtainable.**
>
> Shipment: Delivery from Shanghai Stock.
>
> Remarks: Complete delivery and full payment to be made on or before February 28th, 1922.**
> Receipt of deposit Taels 900.00 is hereby acknowledged and we agree to deliver documents on payment, if cable advice from our Home Office permits sale without suit against original buyers. Reply should be receivee approximate seven (7) days when written confirmation will be made."

It is the last paragraph which affords the basis of the demurrer, defendant's counsel contending that it brings the case within one [1] where sale was "subject to**acceptance at Seattle office." But this contract, it will be seen, does not contain that provision. It is true that defendant agrees "to deliver documents on payment, if cable advice from home office permits" etc. But the documents (which appear to mean shipping papers) do not seem important in this transaction. "Delivery" is to be made "from Shanghai stock," so

1. Hsieh Po-Hsiang v. Shippers' Commercial Corp'n, 1 Extrater. 1010.

Nov. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Ltd.; on motion to set; assigned for hearing on November 19, 1923, at 3:00 p.m.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2299, DeLay v. DeLay; testimony taken of plaintiff; M. Snyder; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 10, 1923 Crim. No 531, U. S. v. Roberts; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 532, U. S. v. W. Cummings; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 533, U. S. v. Johnson; testimony taken of S. W. R. Mayne, M. G. Ganley; submitted.
,, 10, ,, Civil ,, 139, E. P. Shpilberg v. C. C. Boer; testimony taken of plaintiff; submitted.
,, 12, ,, Crim. ,, 534, U. S. v. Ricketts; testimony taken of G. C. Dargue; R. L. Harris; W.L. Rhodes; defendant; sumbitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Nov. 5, 1923, Cause No. 2341, In re Richard Swain's estate; order appointing special administrator.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 1883, In re George L. Clyde Gelwicks's will; order closing administration.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1278, In re Charles Leaman's will; order closing administration.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2297, In re Paul D. Twinem's estate; order appointing administratrix.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's will; order closing administration and appointing trustee.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2299, DeLay v. DeLay; decree.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 10, 1923, Crim. No. 531 U. S. v. Roberts; assessed costs.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 532, U. S. v. Cummings; fine and costs.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 533, U.S.v. Johnson; sentence
,, 10, ,, Civil ,, 139, E. P. Shpilberg v. C. C. Boer; judgment for plaintiff.
,, 12, ,, Crim. ,, 534, U.S.v. Ricketts; sentence.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Nov. 7, 1923, Cause No. 2341, In re Richard Swain's estate; oath and bond of special administrator; letters of special administration.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 1883, In re George L. Clyde Gelwicks's will; final account and petition of executrix for discharge; receipt.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 2334, L. E. Osburn v. C. Hannigs; answer.
,, 8, ,, Corpn. ,, 149, China-American Petroleum Co. Inc.; articles of incorporation.
,, 8, ,, Cause ,, 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; supersedeas bond.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; affidavit of publication.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2239, In re Bernard F. Wiens' estate; affidavit of publication.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; motion for execution.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; motion on demurrer.

that shipping documents would seem unnecessary. At any rate it is not the documents but the goods which are the subject matter of the sale and of the latter "complete delivery and full payment" were "to be made on or before February 28, 1922." This undertaking was not "subject to acceptance by the home office" and the fact that another, and minor, feature may have been, would not prevent enforcement of the former.

The complaint, having alleged performance on plaintiff's part and non-delivery, seems, therefore, to state a cause of action and the demurrer, is, accordingly,

overruled.

(Continued next week)

Nov. 9, 1923, Cause No. 2232, Garza v. Garza; motion for judgment by default.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2255, China Motors v. L. D. Kearny; stipulation.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2333, William Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; motion on demurrer.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld; motion to set.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2299, DeLay v. DeLay; motion for judgment by default.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2294, F. J. Schuhl v. Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation; demurrer.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2322, Chu Chin & Co. v. The Gilmore United Petroleum Co Ltd ; answer.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2306, Cadiz v. Cadiz; affidavit of publication.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2318, Brandt v. Brandt; affidavit of publication.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 1852, Ping Kee v. Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.; marshal's return of writ of execution.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; stipulation: motion to take evidence.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Ltd; motion to set.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1278, In re Charles Leaman's will; petition; final account; receipt.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; memorandum in support of objections to assignee's first and amended reports.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2324, In re American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; second preliminary report and application of receiver.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2255, China Motors v. L. D. Kearny; notice of release.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2297, In re Paul D. Twinem's estate; petition; deposit'on; bond and oath of administratrix; letters of administration.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's will; final account and petition.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2318, Brandt v. Brandt; appearance of counsel for defendant.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 8, 1923, Crim. No. 531, U. S. v. Roberts; complaint.
,, 8, ,, Civil ,, 136, Wong Ching Sung v. F. G. Johnson; marshal's return of summons.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 143, Macbeth Gray & Co v. J. L. Gardiner; complaint; summons issued.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 144, F. Fernandez v. J. Crevling; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
,, 10, ,, Crim, ,, 532, U. S. v. Cummings; complaint.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 533, U. S. v. Johnson; complaint.
,, 10, ,, Civil ,, 142, The Aikosha Dairy v. F. Fernandez; petition to dismiss.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 144, F. Fernandez v. J. Crevling; answer.
,, 12, ,, Crim. ,, 534, U. S. v. Ricketts; affidavit.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down.**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	●9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0 02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2.04	5.58
Tientsin Central a.												—	—
Do. d.												10.13	15.32
Tientsin East... a.												—	15.42
Do. d.												10.25	
Peking ... ... a.												14.25	

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Ex-press R.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express
Peking ... ... d.											9.05		—	
Tientsin East ... a											—	T. P. L. Express	—	
Do. d											13 00		14.35	9.35
Tientsin Central a.											—		—	—
Do. d.											13.20		—	10.00
Tsinanfu ... d.											21.57		—	19.50
Hsuchowfu ... d											6.51		—	6.00
Pukow ... ... a.											14.58		18.49	16 02
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15		23.00
Chinkiang ... d					9 20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27		0.52
Tanyang ... ... d					9.57		11 21	13.36			18.03	19.26		—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46		2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52		3.53
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32			4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—			6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00			6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17 30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13 50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down — Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) — Zahkou-Shanghai North — Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South.....dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.01*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.30*
Lunghwa Junction.....arr.	..	*8 23*	*9.25*	*13.43*	*16.08*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.58*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehzah.....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	....	..	..	22.17
Changan.....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	..	23.45
Zahkou.....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	....	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Zahkou.....d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow.....d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan.....d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehzah.....d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing.....d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai.....d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang.....d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....d.	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.87*	*13.53*	*16 07*	*18.4**	..	*23.17*
Shanghai South.....a.	*8.58*	*9.58*	*11.58*	*14 10*	*16 35*	*19.00*	..	*23.45*
L'hwa Junction.....d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei.....d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield.....d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao.....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	22.55
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	23.10
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	...
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	...

Zahkou.....dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	...	...	18.30	...
Hangchow.....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun.....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15